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LITERATURE.

BISHOP THIRLWALL'S LETTERS.

Letters to a Friend by Connop Thirlwall, late Lord Bishop of St. Davids. Edited by Dean Stanley.

Letters Literary and Theological of Connop Thirlwall. Edited by Dean Perowne and the Rev. Louis Stokes. (Bentley.)

THESE two volumes, although twins in appearance, and ushered into the world by the same publisher at the same time, possess a very different interest for the reader. The former of them consists exclusively of letters written during the last ten years of Bishop Thirlwall's life to a young Welsh lady obviously of a highly cultivated mind, and with almost as great an appetite for study as the prelate himself. The series is fairly continuous; and if the letters of the Bishop's correspondent, or at any rate a selection from them, had been included in the book, the whole would have presented a charming picture of a quasi-paternal relation between two accomplished persons of different ages and sexes, united by the bond of an enthusiastic love of knowledge and a sincere mutual respect.

The other volume is of an extremely fragmentary character, and its contents of very various worth. The Bishop never liked letter-writing, and, except for some special purpose, rarely practised it. The best portions of this collection might perhaps more advantageously have been included in the *Remains*, already edited by Dr. Perowne. They are both too deep and too technical for a publication in which a reader looks more for the man than for the divine and the scholar. But as the collection extends over the whole period of the Bishop's life, from the time when he was a school-boy at the Charterhouse, even the least interesting portion of it becomes useful as the means of interpreting the character of the writer in the course of its development. With this view, and this only, we give two or three extracts selected from the correspondence with a Mr. John Chandler, who was apparently a family friend, interested in the precocious boy, who, "at a very early period, read English so well that he was taught Latin at three years of age, and at four read Greek with an ease and fluency which astonished all who heard him."

At the time of the riots and the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett in 1810, Mr. Chandler had probably hazarded some opinion on the events of the day. He was rewarded by a homily which must have nearly taken away his

breath; the lecturer had just completed his thirteenth year!

"I said, I think, in my last, that the region of politics is a baneful one, but I did not see the necessity of entering it. Permit me to explain myself more at large upon this subject. . . . For my own part, I am at present neither capable nor desirous of gaining sufficient information to form a decisive opinion. I am at present, therefore, neutralist. The representations of either party I am always inclined to believe in some degree exaggerated; and therefore abstain from, or rather take alternately both sides of, the question. I shall never be a bigot in politics."

In another letter written in the same year the child tells the same correspondent:—

"I read lately in the preface to a book containing the meditations of Mr. Pascal, a truly pious, learned, and ingenious character, that, after having made a great progress in the sciences, he at the age of thirty laid aside every pursuit in which he before excelled, and devoted the remainder of his life to the study and elucidation of the Holy Scriptures. How greatly would the imitation of so excellent an example redound to the honour and advantage of every scholar. For my own part, I intend, if I should live long enough to carry my designs into execution, to follow the example of the great man I have mentioned, and at an early period to abandon every literary and scientific pursuit for more noble and profitable studies."

But young Connop was not the detestable little prig the reader might infer from these early effusions. Ten years afterwards, the extract which we have just given was sent to him by the same correspondent, he having recently left Rome, where he had made that acquaintance with Bunsen which ripened into a lifelong friendship. In his reply, dated from Florence, he says:—

"I read with a smile the extract you give me from one of my early letters. I recalled with pleasure the ardour of resolution, the sensibility of the great and beautiful in morality which was one of the best features of my boyhood, and which, I hope, in spite of my more extensive intercourse with the world, I have not wholly lost. I was at the same time much amused by the sort of vow of which you remind me, and which, as I well remember, I made after reading, not the works of Pascal, but only a notice of his life, prefixed to an English translation of, I believe, his *Thoughts*. I was the more amused, as it happened that a short time before, during my stay in Rome, I had read the entire works of Pascal, and not only with deep attention, but when I was in a frame of mind perfectly fitted to receive the same impression which his *Memoirs* made upon me before his religious opinions, or, in fact, religion in general, had ever been presented to me as a subject for examination. . . . In the meanwhile, I think I may say that I have already begun to fulfil my boyish vow, not in the letter, but in spirit; not by devoting my time and attention to one particular book or class of books, the sure way to cramp the intellect and prevent the attainment of truth, but by fixing my thoughts frequently and earnestly on the great principles of religion and morality, and referring to them in ways more or less direct everything I read and observe."

The simple fact (which is even more evident from the *Primitiæ*, of which we shall presently say a word) is that the child was animated by an intense love of truth—the germ of the impartiality which was so distinguishing a feature in his after-life—and

endowed by Nature with a singular aptitude for the acquisition of language and an acute perception of its various forms. His father was a respectable London clergyman in the days when Blair, Beattie, and Johnson were regarded as models of English composition, and when the production of English "themes" formed the staple of the early stages of a classical education. The elder Thirlwall was, like many other fathers, proud of the extraordinary talents of his son, and unwise enough to print and publish, under the name of *Primitiæ*, a little volume containing the compositions of the latter, both in prose and verse, all produced between the ages of seven and eleven. The book, as a psychological curiosity, is a most remarkable one. The correctness of the diction and the platitudinous character of the sentiments would induce a reader, ignorant of the circumstances, to set it down, not as the work of an extremely clever child, but of a dull though well-meaning man. Its existence was a sore thorn in the flesh to its author throughout life. "I am sure," he says, when a septuagenarian, to his Welsh correspondent,

"that, if you had been aware of the intense loathing with which I think of the subject of your note, you would not have recalled it to my mind. . . . Let me entreat you never again to remind me of its existence."

In the year 1823, Thirlwall, having returned to England after visiting Italy, Portugal, and Spain, entered upon the study of the law in the chambers of Mr. Basevi, the conveyancer. This was done with a heavy heart. Some kind of employment at the university would, he says, have been much more to his taste. "There are but two worlds which have any interest for me—the world of nature and the world of books." His friend Dr. Peacock had sent him word of the impending vacancy of the Greek Professorship at Cambridge, caused by the promotion of Monk to a deanery. It is not clear whether he ever took any active step in consequence; but, at any rate, the position was filled, and, in the opinion of Thirlwall, well filled, by Dobree. There is a letter to Bunsen written at this time, much too long for us to insert here, which gives a complete idea of the sentiments which animated the future bishop on the subject of the profession which he proposed to follow. It was not the study of the law to which he felt any repugnance. Long afterwards he speaks of "the three years which he had devoted to the three branches of the law" as time "which he did not at all regret" (*Letters to a Friend*, p. 165). And from personal knowledge we must slightly correct the spirit of an anecdote given by the two editors. It was at a symposium in the rooms of a junior Fellow of Trinity (who himself was then doubting whether to go to the bar or remain in college) that Thirlwall said, "Nothing can be more agreeable than the pursuit of the law, so long as you have no practice." He then went on to describe, in his humorous manner, the life, not of a rising, but of a successful, lawyer; and wound up, *tout en badinant*, with the quotation from Sir Matthew Hale and the comment upon it which the editors have given (p. 53). When, just after being called to the bar, an opportunity offered of returning

to college as an assistant-tutor, he says, in a letter to his uncle, who apparently regretted the change of profession, or, at any rate, that it had not been earlier resolved on:—

"I see no reason for wishing that the change had taken place sooner. I am not sure that I could have employed my past time more profitably (by which I do not mean either more pleasantly or more lucratively) than I have done; and I am very sure that there is much less harm and danger in deferring than in precipitating all irrevocable steps."

And, in the same letter,—

"Society possesses two or three strong, stiff frames, in which all persons of liberal education who need or desire a fixed place and specific designation must consent to be set. Which of these frames is the best adapted to the nature of the individual, and allows him the largest and most commodious room for exerting his powers for his own and the public good is a question not in every instance very easy to determine. Fortunate, indeed, are they to whom it presents no difficulty, when the promptitude of decision arises from clearness of conviction and not from the absence of thought. But, on the other hand, it is not always just to attribute even a long fluctuation to levity or caprice."

His position at Trinity College, however, was not long retained. He complied, though under protest, with the requisition of the Master of the college to resign it, on the occasion of publishing a pamphlet in which he advocated the admission of Dissenters to the university, and incidentally reflected upon the then prevailing system of compulsory attendance at the chapel services. The present practice of the college, and the present state of public opinion on the subject, fully bear out the justice of the views then put forward by Thirlwall. The right of the Master to dismiss as well as appoint assistant-tutors was one by no means conceded by the Seniority; and, but for the magnanimity of Thirlwall, who personally exerted himself to prevent any proceeding detrimental to the interests of the college, there would perhaps have resulted a contest between the authorities as bitter as that which arose in the case of Bentley. As it was, when a very short time afterwards Thirlwall left college to take possession of the benefice of Kirby Underdale, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor, his departure was lamented by those who differed from him, as much as by those who concurred with him, on the main point of the controversy. His chief opponent, Whewell, who had vainly endeavoured to heal the breach before it was too late between the Master and his assistant, did not fail to express his "strong admiration and esteem for Thirlwall's great endowments and elevated character;" and the other speaks of Whewell's part in the matter as "having rather heightened than diminished the regard which he had long entertained for him." Their friendship continued through life.

During his residence at Cambridge he had, in conjunction with his friend Julius Hare, set on foot the *Philological Museum*, and translated two volumes of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, which was almost a new revelation to English scholars. While studying law in London he had translated Schleiermacher's *Essay on Luke* and written the elaborate Preface

to it—a work which an able scholar and prelate pronounced to be of higher value than that to which it formed an introduction. He had also during the same period translated two of Tieck's *Novellen*. These performances, and the non-legal studies of which they were the outcome, he regarded merely as relaxation from the professional work in which he was engaged. But, in the seclusion of his country parish, which contained a population of only 300, he was enabled to devote his time to the production of his historical work. To leave the

"history of Greece in some respects in better condition than I found it is, I think, a sufficiently rational object of ambition to justify me in dedicating to it every moment I can spare from the duties of my parish, which, though in point of obligation they will always take the precedence, from the portion of time which they occupy may be considered as the chief occupation of my leisure. With respect to every other kind of recreation I am obliged to observe a strict economy."

In the fifth year of his parochial seclusion he was appointed by Lord Melbourne to the bishopric of St. Davids; and at once entered heart and soul upon the duties involved in that high office. The first thing that he did was to master the Welsh language, and this with such effect that within six months he

"read the Morning Service, including the Thanksgiving for the Queen, in Welsh, and administered the Sacrament in the same tongue to above a hundred communicants."

The London Cymrygddion Society, hearing of his progress in Welsh, elected him one of their honorary members. On the following Christmas Day he preached to a crowded choir. The Sunday after, one of the Welsh prebendaries being absent, he undertook the Welsh service in the nave, and was told the next day that the people insisted that he must be a Welshman by birth, "for he read better than the clergy." "I believe it possible," he says, "that my pronunciation may be more correct than that of many who officiate here."

We shall not attempt to trace the history of the Bishop through the thirty-four years of his episcopal life. The real record of that life consists in his charges, which, for the lucidity and completeness with which they handle every question that has come to the surface in the Church of England during the period over which they extend, and for the vast store of learning compressed into the positions which they establish, defy all comparison with anything which has been produced by any prelate of the present century. No monument which the admiration of his contemporaries has raised to the Bishop's memory is other than superfluous for the possessor of these, which have been reprinted in the three volumes of his *Remains* edited by the Dean of Peterborough. In Convocation, too, the Bishop was never wanting to maintain the principles of the Reformed Church of England against the Romanising tendencies which during the present generation have so widely infected all ranks of the clergy. On one occasion, indeed, he has been thought by some to have failed in vindicating the freedom of critical enquiry as unreservedly as might have

been expected of him. But it must be confessed that *Essays and Reviews*, the book which called forth the "Encyclical Letter" of 1861, was almost perversely contrived to cause irritation and evoke hostility on the part of the prevailing school of orthodoxy, and that some notice or other of it on the part of the bench of bishops was very generally expected by the clergy. The vague censure which was at last embodied in the "Encyclical" seems to have been the result of much private discussion among the episcopal signatories. Nine years afterwards the Bishop says:

"I cannot help lamenting that the secret history of the Episcopal Letter will never be known beyond a very small circle of persons, among whom I know only of one who would wish it to have been divulged."

There can be little doubt that its phrases were very variously interpreted at the time, according to the feeling which actuated its readers. The mature opinion of the Bishop on all the points which had given offence in the volume against which it was directed is formally expounded in his charge delivered in the year 1863, on which it is certain he bestowed much time and thought, and which leaves little more to be said.

But on another occasion, certainly of no less importance, his courage and energy exhibited themselves in a remarkable manner, and bore down all opposition before them. This was in the February session of Convocation in the year 1871. Among the fundamental rules laid down for the guidance of the company of scholars who were just then beginning the revision of the English Version of the Bible, one (the fifth) directed them to call in the aid of anyone whose reputation for learning warranted it, irrespectively of his nation or religious profession. Under this resolution a Unitarian gentleman was requested to join the Company of the Revisers of the New Testament. Before their first meeting, it occurred to one member, no less respected for his personal piety than his learning, that it would be generally gratifying if the whole Company of Revisers were to meet at the Holy Communion in Westminster Abbey before beginning their labours. The idea once broached found very general, although not universal, favour; and the late Dean of Westminster, always anxious to further any step which promised the promotion of mutual good-will, sent notice, without exception, to every member that the Holy Communion would be administered as suggested. When the day came, the Unitarian gentleman presented himself among the rest, and communicated. Instantly an outburst of fanaticism took place among the clergy. The proceeding was represented, not as an evidence of Christian charity, but as a profane insult to our blessed Lord requiring to be openly resented; and actually the Upper House of Convocation, who had framed the rule under which the gentleman in question had been invited to lend his services to the work of revision, had the rashness, under the leading of Bishop Wilberforce, to pass the following resolution:—

"That it is the judgment of this House that it is not expedient that any person who denies the Godhead of our Lord Jesus Christ should be in-

vited to join either company to which is committed the revision of the Authorized Version of Holy Scripture; and that it is further the judgment of this House that any such person now in either company shall cease to act therewith."

Bishop Thirlwall, immediately on learning this step, determined to quit his position as one of the Revisers, and his example would undoubtedly have been at once followed by the most distinguished scholars of both companies, but for the marvellous *volte-face* which out of mere shame the Upper House executed two days afterwards. Thirlwall gave notice at once that he would move a resolution which, in the speech by which he supported it, he informed his hearers was intended by him directly to contradict the one they had adopted. It was—

"That, notwithstanding the restriction introduced into the fifth resolution [the one guiding the procedure of the Revising Companies], this House does not intend to give the slightest sanction or countenance to the opinion that the members of the Revision Companies ought to be guided by any other principle than the desire to bring the translation as near as they can to the sense of the original texts; but, on the contrary, regards it as their duty to keep themselves as much as possible on their guard against any bias of preconceived opinions or theological tenets in the work of revision."

No more painful display has ever been made of feeble bigotry ashamed of its own act, and convulsively striving by any means to escape exposure, than is furnished by some of the speeches which followed this bold challenge. The Upper House *acceded unanimously* to the proposal of their intrepid censor, and sent it down to the Lower House, who in their turn made a proposal the effect of which was virtually and practically to rescind and annul the obnoxious resolution of two days before. Bishop Thirlwall thereupon, at the earnest request of the vanquished, resumed his place as a Reviser. To have stood out after such a victory would, as he says,

"have been mere obstinacy and peevishness, for which I had no motive, but, on the contrary, every reason to rejoice in a success which I should have previously thought impossible. . . . The only unfortunate part of the result is that the Upper House has certainly lowered itself in public estimation. All that can be said—and I really think that so much can be truly said—in its favour is that, having been betrayed by a mistaken zeal and confusion of ideas into an unwise step, they nevertheless had sufficient candour and honesty to accept truth and common-sense when it was presented to them, even at a great sacrifice of consistency" (*Letters to a Friend*, p. 242).

The limits of this article will not allow us to enter upon another topic—the opinions expressed by the Bishop to his correspondents upon the public men and the political events of the last ten years of his life which are scattered through the two volumes, and which the reader will find most interesting. The infirmities of age came thick upon him at last, partial blindness among the rest, not long after the resignation of his bishopric, which took place in May 1874, when he left Abergwili never to return to it, and settled in Bath. His love of reading remained as

strong as ever. In November 1874 he writes:—

"My only very serious concern is the steadily progressing failure of my eyesight. Already the dreadfully short mornings, which seem to pass like flashes of lightning, have become practically my whole day; for in the evening I can only read not the book I want, but one in large print. . . . I learn to appreciate the good-will of St. Paul's Galatians, though suspecting that they were not sorry to be unable to make the sacrifice."

In April 1875 he became almost totally blind, and also lost the use of his right hand. The mental powers, however, continued undiminished, and to the very last he was kept acquainted by his nephew and the family of the latter with everything that happened, and showed his interest in all religious and political matters by the letters he dictated. His death, which was sudden and peaceful, took place on July 27, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The question whether his body should repose in Westminster Abbey or in his own cathedral was, we think, undoubtedly decided rightly in favour of the former; although, when it is remembered that the principal part in the restoration of the latter was owing to his efforts, and that in the course of his episcopate he had contributed between twenty and thirty thousand pounds to the Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, the anxiety of Welshmen to be the guardians of their benefactor's remains is not to be wondered at. In the Abbey he shares the grave of his illustrious school-fellow, friend, and brother-historian, George Grote.

J. W. BLAKESLEY.

The Works of John Day. Now first Collected, with an Introduction and Notes, by A. H. Bullen. (Privately Printed at the Chiswick Press.)

MR. BULLEN'S edition of the *Works* of John Day is in many respects a model of what the reprint of a minor English classic should be. It is absolutely complete, as far as can be discovered; it reproduces in facsimile the peculiarities of each first edition; and it is illustrated by learned notes, which are not too copious, and by a pleasant Introduction, which is not too enthusiastic. Not a few able editors in the present day exhaust the capabilities of the language in eulogistic adjectives before they allow us to be presented to the subject of their praise, and then are surprised at our bewildered look while we seek in vain to find the exquisite loveliness they spoke of on a set of very homely features. Mr. Bullen commits no such error. He admits with extreme frankness that Day attempted every species of dramatic writing, but failed in almost all; that his tragedy is not tragic, and his broad comedy broad without being comic; and that if we want fire and spirit we must go elsewhere. It is refreshing to meet with a pioneer who perceives that his whole run is not auriferous; he can detect the pyrites in his mass of quartz, and this gives us confidence that he knows gold when he sees it. The genuine metal of genius in the plays of Day consists of a certain

gracious and witty vein of rhymed pastoral poetry, in which he is almost unique among the Jacobean playwrights. Lyly, in the preceding generation, had enjoyed something like it; the Euphuist romancers, particularly Greene and Lodge, had led the way for it in prose; and Nabbes imitated it with some success a few years later. But Day remains the type and expositor of this playful and delicate side of Elizabethan drama, of the school of floral conceit and affected pastoral wit, Arcadian and, at the same time, mundane. We have lost most of his plays, and we might be content to lose more, so that the fates left us his three best and, indeed, inimitable pieces, "The Parliament of Bees," "Humour out of Breath," and the "Isle of Gulls."

Scarcely anything is known of Day's life, but Mr. Bullen's investigations show that as early as 1599 he was a professional playwright in full practice. Hitherto, we have not known him until 1606, and this relegates him to a time more strictly Shaksperian than had previously been supposed. Marlowe had been dead six years in 1599, and the circle of his immediate friends was broken up. Shakspeare was copiously at work; and Day seems to have made his *début* with Ben Jonson, Dekker, Chapman, and others belonging to the second wave of dramatic production. Day was, therefore, probably born about the same time as Jonson—not earlier, certainly, one is inclined to consider, than 1570. The sole fact known about his youth is that he was a student of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. In January 1599 he was accepting the paltry sum of five shillings from Henslowe, and was certainly hard at work play-writing. According to the *Diary*, he wrote, or was engaged in, no less than seven plays during that one year, being associated in most of these with William Haughton, a comic writer whose pieces have all disappeared with the exception of his "Englishman for my Money." Day's seven plays have had the same fate. Two of them were domestic tragedies of the newspaper style then so very much in vogue—vulgar plays of which "Faure Em" is not a bad example. The rest were tragedies; and Chettle, who was a very poor hand at tragedy, assisted Day and Haughton in their composition. "Cupid and Psyche," however, a play produced by Dekker, Day, and Chettle in 1600, promises more, and may have resembled Heywood's later efforts in classical pastoral. The same year saw the production of the earliest play of Day's which we possess, "The Blind Beggar of Bednal Green," a very unpleasant comedy, in which he was assisted by Chettle. It would seem that this play attracted the groundlings, for its authors were encouraged to put forth a second and even a third part, of which we need not lament the disappearance. It is needless to go through the lost plays whose names alone have been preserved. Of Day's first twenty-one dramas, "The Blind Beggar" seems to be the only one which saw its way into print, and that, when the author must have been long dead, in 1659. Some of these titles suggest the genius of Dekker rather than of Day; from the former dramatist, with his realistic touch and his sympathy for the poor and outcast, we might expect some stirring scenes in "The

Boast of Billingsgate" and "The Black Dog of Newgate," but these themes do not suggest themselves as giving any scope for Day's vein of courtly poetry. "Merry as May Be," a play in which he was assisted by Hathway and Wentworth Smith in 1602, may have been a poem more characteristic of its main author.

Mr. Bullen has discovered mention made of no less than thirty plays in which John Day was concerned, and he believes that this represents only a small fraction of his labours. He was, therefore, a professional poet in the most exact sense of the word. Besides the comedy mentioned above, five of his dramas have been preserved, and of these the earliest is the "Isle of Gulls," printed 1606. In 1607 were published "The Travels of the Three English Brethren" and "The Parliament of Bees," although the original edition of this latter seems to have disappeared. "Humour out of Breath" and "Law Tricks" were printed in 1608, and close the list of Day's existing works. In 1619, however, he was still alive, for Ben Jonson talked about him to Drummond of Hawthornden, and said that he was "a rogue" and "a base fellow." Tatham, a poetaster who lived on into the Restoration, wrote a punning epitaph on Day, which was printed in 1640. It is probable that his death occurred not long before this date; and we are left to speculate in vain about the incidents of a life of perhaps seventy years, with its one decade of feverish professional activity. Unlike most of his more distinguished contemporaries, Day seems to have printed no pamphlets, or romances, or miscellaneous poems, and to have been content to be known by a few dramatic waifs and strays from his enormous theatrical repertory.

Of entirely new matter, Mr. Bullen is able to supply us something. He has found among the Lansdowne MSS. "an olde Manuscript conteyning the Parliament of Bees, found In a Hollow Tree In a garden at Hible, in a strandge Language, and now faithfully Translated into Easie English Verse by John Daye, Cantabrig." This is a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the text of Day's most famous poem, which has been reprinted, in the unavoidable absence of the edition of 1607, from the quarto of 1641. The MS. seems to be an early and uncorrected draft of "The Parliament of Bees." In many respects it throws light on the development of that play, although we agree with Mr. Bullen that, in the main, the later version is the best. The same gentleman gives good reasons for believing that the credit of certain passages in this play belongs to Dekker, but we are happy to add that among these is not found any one of those exquisite rhapsodies in octosyllabic rhymed verse, which have charmed every critic from Charles Lamb to our own day. Another very important discovery is the existence of a prose tract in MS. in the British Museum, a small quarto of thirty-two leaves, entitled "Peregrinatio Scholastica." This Mr. Bullen has printed for the first time. He has hazarded no conjecture regarding the date of this production; but, from the style and the peculiar choice of epithets and illustrations, I should be inclined to consider it the

earliest of Day's existing works, and not later in date of composition than 1595. In this richly coloured and picturesque piece of writing he shows himself one of the latest of the Euphuists and a very careful imitator of Lodge. The style suffers from the confusion and tedious complexity characteristic of the school, but it has occasionally eminent graces and rich turns of expression. The description of Dipsa, dressed as Diana in a loose robe of green velvet, with the story of Actaeon embroidered round the hem, and with a garland of red carnations in her curly golden hair, is as exquisite as an Italian painting of a century earlier; while the elaborate imagery under which the virtues and the emotions are depicted reminds us not a little of De Quincey's manner of presentment.

It is gratifying to me to observe that Mr. Bullen is inclined to subscribe to a suggestion which I advanced about three years ago—namely, that "The Maid's Metamorphosis," an anonymous play attributed without a shadow of evidence to Lyly, was probably written by Day. He promises to examine this beautiful and little-known drama more narrowly. When he does so, I feel certain that he will find himself struck by the analogy its versification bears to that of the "Isle of Gulls."

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

Stories from the State Papers. By Alexander Charles Ewald. In 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

WE have been in some degree misled by the title of this book. It conveyed to us the idea that we were about to have presented to us a series of new facts from the stores of unprinted documents in the Record Office. In this we have been mistaken. Almost all that we have here was to be found before either in the popular Histories of England or in the Calendars published by her Majesty's Government. Mr. Ewald's book has little claim to be a vehicle of new knowledge, but it is amusing reading nevertheless, as it furnishes, in a popular form, details which the class of readers for which it seems to be intended would never dream of looking up in what they would consider the dry pages of a Calendar.

By far the best paper in the collection is the third, entitled "The Captive of Castile." Whatever may have been the exact truth about Juana, her life is one of the saddest things in history—

"a queen who had never known sovereignty, a daughter who had never known a father's care or a mother's love, a wife who had never known domestic happiness, a mother who had found in her first-born her bitterest foe."

All this and much more is true. Her sad life is not painted in too dark colours by Mr. Ewald, who has the deepest sympathy with her. We cannot, however, help believing that from the first she was suffering from disease of the brain. It is admitted on all hands that in her latter years she was without doubt mad. It may be—and for the credit of human nature we trust that it was so—that those who knew her best were really certain of this from the first. Her strange hatred of the worship of the Catholic Church really seems to go some

length towards proving this, for there is, we apprehend, no ground for supposing that she was intellectually at war with the theology of her time and country. For the horrible treatment the unhappy captive received no excuse whatever can be made, except the very poor one that it is a fact that until recently, in those countries where insanity has not been regarded as a mark of divine favour, it has commonly been treated with revolting severity. Of this we have, unfortunately, instances in every class of life from an early period down almost to our own days.

"The Gathering of the Storm," which treats of the disturbed relations between Charles I. and his people before the war broke out, contains many facts worth remembering. Mr. Ewald does not, however, show much power for appreciating the strong and many-sided character of Strafford. We wish also that he had spoken more kindly of Laud. The Archbishop was narrow-minded and absolutely unfit for the heavy burden laid upon him. It may have been morally right in a time of revolution to sweep away a person so highly dangerous. We will not now call in question the "justice" of his death; but it is not just to refrain from presenting the view of the situation which was in all good conscience held by himself, as it has been by many like-minded persons in days more recent. Whatever else the Archbishop was, he endeavoured with all his might to be a social reformer; and we have the most positive evidence that he did his best to induce his clergy to attend to their duties, and that he rightly enforced the laws against those of them who openly led ungodly lives. No one, we suppose, will censure him for being severe upon parsons who built themselves houses within the precincts of graveyards, or who turned the churches into cock-pits, and were accustomed to fight mains of cocks in front of the altar "before an admiring audience of villagers."

The story of the Lancashire witches has been told many times before; but it is one of those horrible tales that require to be repeated from time to time lest men should forget how terrible the delusion once was, and how frightful it might again become if circumstances were to change but a very little. Though the witchcraft laws have long been blotted from the statute-book, the belief remains in full force among a large proportion of our labouring poor.

We have detected very few errors, and those of a trivial nature. Among them is the mistake of speaking of Hull as a city; in official language it is always the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Life of Garibaldi. By J. Theodore Bent. (Longmans.)

MR. BENT is a good chronicler of the small details which vitalise a memoir; but to write the history of a nation's idol in the lifetime of that idol, and to keep within the bounds of good taste, is a harder task than he has been able to accomplish.

He boldly commences his work by saying that nothing ever annoyed Garibaldi more than the fact that Alexandre Dumas wrote a

memoir of him when he was in the prime of life; and it is hard to believe that a memoir in which the characters and actions of Garibaldi's nearest relations are freely canvassed and animadverted upon could be more pleasing to him now. But, even if this were not the case, such a memoir must necessarily be a failure. It is impossible to grasp as a whole events which are in a sequence not yet complete; and the patronising way in which Mr. Bent recognises the past work of Garibaldi, and consigns him to inaction, does not lessen the difficulty.

To tell the story of such a life at all adequately, a man must be something of a poet and an artist; none other could show to the world the great results which have arisen from the conduct of a character swayed by one or two uncomplicated qualities. The simplicity of Garibaldi, and his freedom from counter-attractions in pursuing the objects he set before him, have concentrated in him powers of bravery, endurance, and patriotism in themselves remarkable, and have lifted him as on a resistless wave of success. Definiteness and hope have been two of the main sources of that success. Garibaldi has known from the first in a general way what he wanted to do, and he has done it. Cavour saw, too, what he wanted to do, but when he could not do that he did something else. Mazzini saw what needed doing with larger eyes than either of them, and is still, and will for long be, doing it.

Mr. Bent in his sprightly way has told the story of Garibaldi's early life clearly enough: the dreamy youth of the fisher-boy at Nice, the adventures with pirates at sea when he reached early manhood, the first acquaintance with Mazzini in 1834 and the exile involved by it, the privateering in Brazil, the practice in guerilla warfare (turned to such good account afterwards), the cattle-driving between Rio and Montevideo, the friendship with Anzani and marriage with Anita, are written about more pleasantly than subsequent events. The siege of Rome, the Sicilian campaign, the stories of Aspromonte, of the English visit, of Mentana, and of the Vosges are better known, and have been handled by more sympathetic writers than Mr. Bent. He maintains that "Garibaldi, from first to last, has been influenced by those around him;" but then he does not show how Garibaldi has chosen his surroundings and, consequently, his influences. He acknowledges that he is a masterful man in fighting and a hero of self-denial and purity; and, "when influenced for good, no character," he says, "was more glorious than Garibaldi's." But then people may differ as to the influence for good. Mr. Bent places it in Cavour and the Constitution; others might believe it to be in "the Mazzinian idea" which Cavour was combating, although to it the success in Sicily was due. But Mr. Bent is mistaken if he thinks that to depreciate Mazzini exalts Garibaldi. It is uncalled for, as well as absurd, to say that Mazzini was "too pusillanimous for a *coup de main* in Sicily." Garibaldi would be the first to justify the originator of the Sicilian project from such a charge, and to acknowledge the courage of the man who urged the scheme upon him, asking for none of the glory. F. M. OWEN.

NEW NOVELS.

The Lieutenant: a Story of the Tower. By the Author of "Estelle." (George Bell & Sons.)

Aurelia; or, the Close at Mixeter. By Greville J. Chester. (Marcus Ward.)

Married and Single. By Emily C. Orr. (Walter Smith.)

Dr. Breen's Practice. By William D. Howells. (Trübner.)

A Gentleman of Leisure. By Edgar Fawcett. (Sampson Low.)

If Either, Which? By T. P. W. In 2 vols. (Satchell.)

Strange Chapman: a North of England Story. By W. Marshall. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MISS HARRIS seems to promise by her title an historical novel; but, save for a reference or two in the body of her story to our Indian wars, there is nothing of the kind in the book, which is devoted to the history of the friendship between a young lieutenant-colonel in command at the Tower and a quaint little girl, one of a neighbouring household, whom he meets as she wanders about the old fortress in charge of her nurse. There is much delicacy and skill in all the earlier part of the story, where the characters of the two children, Monica and Louisa Carr, reared in a frugal, old-world, and somewhat Spartan family, are sketched and unfolded; but the interest flags in the later portion, save that there is some beauty in the description of the manner in which Louisa Carr's ascetic and self-denying temper, noticeable even in childhood, develops itself in adult life. The chronology of the narrative is rather mixed, for we have constantly pressed on us the fact that the time written of lies so far back as to belong to quite another era of social habits and training; but we get one date as that when *Bleak House* was publishing (1852-53—surely not very distant), while two or three years later on we find the Sikh War of 1846-49 raging; and some years later again the Laureate's "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," published in 1830, is but just out and fire-new. There are defects in construction, chiefly in that, whereas we are introduced to four sisters in the Carr family, two are merely named once or twice, play no part whatever in the story, and do not even serve to provide materials for bringing out traits in the other two. And yet in real life the sisters of two such originals could not have been mere dummies. Nor is it made clear how a very poor family, after the death of the principal bread-winner, can afford to move as sole tenants into a house lying in a more expensive quarter of London, where rents, even now, past though its day be, are very high.

Mr. Chester gives "Sketches in a Cathedral City" as a secondary title to his novelette, and thereby at once forces on the reader's notice his boldness in entering a field where one champion remains invincible, and in seeming to challenge comparison with *Barchester Towers*. A brief examination, however, shows that it is not Mr. Anthony Trollope with whom he enters into competition, but

the more ecclesiastical authors of a past variety of Anglican tales, in which all the good people are High Church, and all the bad or stupid ones either Low Church or Dissenters. The model on which Mr. Chester has endeavoured to form himself is Mr. F. E. Paget; but he has not the same lightness of touch and sense of the humorous, so that his polemic fails a little in good-natured railery, and is somewhat of an anachronism besides.

Married and Single is a very slight story, but not without merit and promise. It is quietly told in language which exhibits culture; and, though there is little plot and no special effort at character-drawing, there is enough in the book to give temperate pleasure to readers whose palate has not been spoiled by coarsely over-flavoured novels.

Mr. Howells divides with Mr. Henry James the suffrages of the American public as their representative novelist, and in his newest book he treats a question which has become very prominent of late. For his Dr. Breen is a young lady physician, and her practice consists of one troublesome and capricious school-friend. The chief interest of the story for English readers is that it shows that the debate on lady doctors is scarcely nearer to a close in the United States than even among ourselves. So far from its being an accepted fact there that the sexes are on an equality in the practice of medicine, we are given to understand not only that the male practitioners look on their lady rivals with good-humoured, yet quite unconcealed, contempt, but that the chief difficulty in the way of these latter is the conservative instinct of their own sex, which objects to the social eccentricity of the movement, and obstinately prefers male advice for its own benefit. And Mr. Howells, by drawing his heroine as a victim to febrile excitability and indecision—perhaps the worst of all constitutional defects in a physician—clearly throws his vote into the adverse scale.

As we reviewed *A Gentleman of Leisure*, a sketch of the Anglicised section of New York society, on its original issue by an American publishing firm (ACADEMY, September 17, 1881), we need here merely record its appearance in an English edition.

If Either, Which? appears to be a first attempt. It is crude, and very imperfect in literary style, showing much need of careful study and revision. But there is some capacity for better things exhibited in it. The story takes the somewhat unusual form of the original hero and heroine, after falling in love, falling out again under stress of adverse circumstances, and each taking up with a fresh attachment, which ends in matrimony, and with a strong friendship between the two brides, one of whom has supplanted the other. The chief pains have been spent on a very familiar type indeed—that of the evil-tongued and domineering gossip of the parish, in this case the wife of the meek curate. But, trite as the subject is, it has been treated with some ability; and the letters the lady writes to persons whom she wishes to annoy have a fine spiteful flavour about them, which makes

them read as if they had been studied from originals.

Strange Chapman does not mean an eccentric peddler, as might be hastily supposed, but is the name of the hero of the story, one in which the well-worn properties of a fraudulent trustee, kidnapped children, secreted deeds, and final poetical justice are all employed. The book is a very readable one; and, if the author, by making Sheffield the principal scene, and working in a good deal about rattening and the bursting of the Bradfield reservoir, has matched himself against Mr. Charles Reade in *Put Yourself in his Place*, and is not of the same literary size and weight, he has come out of the contest with credit, though not with victory. One very curious error occurs for one who writes himself as a graduate, and gives a good deal of the story to narrating clerical humours and intrigues, in that he makes his hero, L'Estrange Chapman, who is a curate in Whittlemore or Sheffield, ignorant of his own parentage, and knowing nothing whatever of the record of his baptism till it turns up in the middle of the third volume, whereas he could not possibly have been ordained without previously sending in to the Bishop a certified copy of his baptismal register as one of the papers required by law. The book, however, has a certain swing, which makes it readable, and induces pardon of this and other defects. And there is a particularly good touch in the vengeance which is made to fall on the trustee who has plundered the orphans of his old school-friend, in that, although very rich, even independently of his unrighteous spoils, he suffers from partial mania, believing himself a totally ruined man, kept from starvation only by outdoor parochial relief, so that his wealth is mere Dead Sea fruit in his mouth.

RICHARD F. LITLEDALE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Extracts from the Writings of W. M. Thackeray. Chiefly Philosophical and Reflective. (Smith, Elder and Co.) To the professional man of letters no name has a more welcome sound than that of Thackeray. He was alike novelist, essay writer, pressman, editor, draughtsman, poet, and even historian, combining in his single person the pursuits of all his fellows. Before his death he had attained the position of a classic, and the social enjoyments which he relished as keenly as he depicted. To enter Parliament was the one thing forbidden to his ambition. He did not live to read *Endymion*. How his reputation stands now it is difficult to decide. Never so widely popular as his great compeer Dickens, he has probably enshrined himself deeper in a more select circle of admirers. He is emphatically the author for the educated world, as Addison and Johnson each were before him. For such this volume of "Extracts" is hardly intended. Men who read much and read quickly will ever feel a distaste for disconnected passages and half-thoughts. It is as if they were set back again at their Delectus. But to a larger class, and to a younger generation, for whom literature must be made easy by being administered in measured doses, this book has a distinct value. It may lead them on to the *opera omnia*. Macaulay, we hope, is still read; nor have we yet heard of Selections from his Essays. Sidney Smith, we are sure, survives only in

his "Wit and Wisdom." No writer can be at the same time a classic and the subject of *Elegant Extracts*. If this book is to be a schoolmaster, to draw readers to Thackeray, we hail it with cordiality; if otherwise, it had better never have been compiled, well as the compiler has performed his (or her) duty.

Free Trade and Protection. By the Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P. Fourth Edition. (Macmillan.) Mr. Fawcett has done well in issuing a new edition of this solid and useful work. It is the best manual of the best arguments in support of the policy of free trade. In this edition there is no chapter into which Mr. Fawcett has not introduced some new matter. In regard to the "fair trade" cry, Mr. Fawcett shows how indefinitely more serious would have been the depression which has affected English industry if the difficulties which had to be encountered had tempted us to make the smallest departure from the principles of free trade. This depression has been felt with greater severity in many protectionist countries. And, although it is due to many causes, some of which free trade is powerless to counteract, yet Mr. Fawcett establishes that, when a period of industrial depression occurs, its most serious consequences are not more surely mitigated by free trade than they are aggravated by protection. The chapter on *Commercial Treaties* probably contains the largest amount of new matter. With regard to any scheme of retaliation, Mr. Fawcett argues that, if the principle is once sanctioned of giving one special industry protection against foreign competition, it would be impossible to withstand the claim which would be urged by other industries to similar protection whenever they also suffered from foreign competition. Although we should certainly derive great advantage if the American, the French, and other markets were freely open to us, yet it cannot be doubted that, if these countries released their trade from its present protective fetters, they would become much more formidable competitors in those neutral markets—such as the markets of India and China—which are now so largely, almost exclusively, supplied with English goods. Most of the statistics in this valuable work are taken from the *Statesman's Year Book* and from the *Statistical Abstracts* of the Board of Trade. We are disposed to regret that in publishing a new edition Mr. Fawcett has not changed the figures, which are generally those of 1877, into those of the last recorded year.

The Level of Hatfield Chase, and Parts Adjacent. By John Tomlinson. (Doncaster: John Tomlinson.) The conditions under which this elegant volume has been issued are curious and remarkable. The author, who is also the publisher, has printed only 200 copies in royal quarto, and fifty in crown folio, and does not seek remuneration either for his personal labour or the expense of publication, but proclaims his intention to "give, not the profits, but the entire proceeds of sale, to the Doncaster Infirmary," provided only that the entire edition is disposed of before January 1, 1883. Allowing for the copies reserved for presentation to public libraries, the press, &c., and assuming that all the others are sold, of which there can be little doubt, the charitable institution above named will find itself in the receipt of upwards of £400, the clear produce of this literary venture. It is to be feared that few authors could afford, and fewer publishers would be disposed, to be so generous; and the very novelty of the proposition, if there were no more substantial reason, ought to ensure the immediate sale of every copy in the market. But the volume itself is intrinsically valuable, and its production reflects great credit upon the enthusiastic author-publisher. This is the

first complete history of the Manor and Chase of Hatfield that has been printed, though the unfinished account by Abraham de la Pryme (Lansdowne MS. 897) has long been familiar to students. Of this MS. Mr. Tomlinson has made ample use, as also of the subsequent labours of Stovin, Peck, Wainwright, Stonehouse, Hunter, and others; but he has reduced the details furnished by his predecessors to a system, and supplemented them by others involving a vast amount of original research. The result of his labours is a full, clear, and connected history of the drainage of the great level of Hatfield Chase, of the Manor of Hatfield, and of other parishes in the immediate neighbourhood. Incidentally, many interesting personal particulars are given relating to the chief persons engaged in the drainage, notably Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, the Van Valkenburghs, Vernattis, and others. The illustrations, twelve in number, include exterior and interior views of the churches of Hatfield, Thorne, Fishlake, and Barnby Dun, Hatfield Manor House, Thorne Old Hall, &c.; and two most interesting and important old maps of the district have been carefully reproduced. Add to all this the fact that the monumental inscriptions in the various churches, lists of incumbents, &c., are given, and it will be seen that Mr. Tomlinson has produced a volume which appeals to almost every class of antiquarian students, and possesses a value which cannot fail to be permanent.

Orations and Essays; with Selected Parish Sermons. By Rev. J. Lewis Diman, D.D., late Professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University. (Trübner.) This is a volume designed to perpetuate the memory of one who appears to have been dearly loved by his immediate friends, and who gave abundant promise of attaining eminence in the particular career to which he devoted himself, but who was unhappily cut off in the very prime of his life, leaving no great work behind him by which his abilities could be tested. To the English public the name of Prof. Diman will be comparatively unknown; while in his own circle, and among cultivated Americans generally, he was regarded as one of the foremost men of his generation. The contents of this memorial volume are necessarily of a varied character, and of no great permanent interest beyond the American horizon. The article which will be most likely to engage the attention of English readers is the well-conceived and admirably written address on the life and character of the ill-fated Sir Henry Vane, which may well take the highest rank among monographs of this sort. A commemorative discourse by the Rev. Dr. Murray affords interesting details of the personal history of the author; while a charmingly etched and evidently characteristic portrait presents the man as he must have appeared to those who knew him, and confirms physiognomically the popular estimate of his character.

Tracts Relating to Northamptonshire. Second Series. (Elliot Stock.) Mr. John Taylor's enthusiasm in regard to everything relating to the county of Northampton is well known, and he has done much admirable work in bringing to light and placing upon permanent record rare, and sometimes unique, documents and ephemeral tracts. We cannot feel, however, that his second series is equal to his first. It contains several valuable reprints which will be cordially welcomed; but surely it was unnecessary to reproduce an ordinary reporter's account of a recent Northamptonshire meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, or papers read at the same meeting which are abundantly accessible in the printed *Transactions* of that society, or a newspaper account of a visit to Lord Spencer's library at Althorp. Between

these and the really valuable sixteenth- and seventeenth-century tracts reprinted in this volume there is a wide gulf—so wide, indeed, that we are surprised that Mr. Taylor should have seen fit to make his way over it. We may also add that in an advertisement sheet at the end we see several tracts mentioned as belonging to this series which do not appear in the volume at all.

Ludgate Hill, Past and Present. (Griffith and Farran.) Mr. Treloar's modesty is touching. He shrinks back from the full blaze of the title-page, but blushing reveals himself in the Preface. Even there he does not proclaim himself an author in so many words. Yet we think that we may take it for granted that he has at least been concerned in the composition of this book, which may be described in his own language as a "brief, but inclusive retrospect of the history of one street or neighbourhood." It is "inclusive" we suppose because it includes some famous buildings like Baynard's Castle, which were not upon the Hill; but, however that may be, it is a pleasant, gossipy book, somewhat in the manner of the late Mr. Timbs, about one of the most interesting localities in the City of London. As a guide-book, it is scarcely full or learned enough for the serious student; but for the country visitor it will serve as a very amusing companion, giving him an intelligent interest in all he sees, and enabling him to form many agreeable pictures of bygone times.

Rambles and Studies in Old South Wales. By Wirt Sikes. With numerous illustrations. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Sikes is consul for the United States at Cardiff, and these chatty pages were originally intended to introduce the Southern corner of Wales to his fellow-citizens. We beg leave to think that this region is not so entirely unknown to Englishmen as he seems to imagine; and it would be flattery to compare Mr. Sikes to either of his illustrious predecessors, Washington Irving or Nathaniel Hawthorne. Yet he has put together a volume of slight sketches which is eminently readable, and excellently got up by the publishers. His eyes were open to see what English travellers might not notice; and, though his historical comments are not always either new or true, the tone of his criticism upon persons is ever genial. The present book is not so valuable as the previous work by the same author upon Welsh folklore, but it gives us a very agreeable picture of Mr. Sikes himself as a man and a tourist.

A Christian Woman. By M^{me}. de Witt. With Preface by the Author of "John Halifax." (Hurst and Blackett.) The story of M^{me}. Jules Mallet (*née* Oberkampff), with the title "Une Belle Vie," has been written by M^{me}. de Witt, and now appears in English as *A Christian Woman*. Both names apply equally well to the story of this life, and the words "Be such that you can do whatever ought to be done" might have been its motto. In thoughtful care for the working-classes, following the example of her father (who was a calico-printer and employer of labour on a large scale), M^{me}. Mallet early began to plan and organise on their behalf. The elaborate scheme for infant schools in France was arranged and carried out by her; and to the end of her life this system was her supreme interest. But she had one of the most valuable qualities of a good organiser, that of being able to set others to work. She knew how to start a scheme better than any of her friends; she knew how far it needed her support; and she knew when to leave it to be carried on by others while she gave herself to that which needed her more. Born in 1794, and dying in 1856, her lifetime comprised some of the most eventful years in the history of France. In 1832 she devoted herself to nursing cholera cases, and

undertook the organisation and personal superintendence of a cholera hospital, in which 235 patients succeeded each other and received her most unwearied attention. When this work was ended, she found fresh occupation from an outbreak of cholera in her native place, where the village was left to the stricken ones and their two nurses (young soldiers in uniform). M^{me}. Mallet went about from house to house tending the sick and dying, and then broke down from the strain, and was ill for many months. When Mrs. Fry visited France, M^{me}. Mallet threw herself with enthusiasm into her schemes for the relief of female prisoners, and was one of the founders of a society for giving refuge to them when discharged. We find her next engaged in charity organisation and the distribution of relief in the great distress of 1848; and again, in 1849, nursing cholera patients, and especially the children of the schools which were her constant charge, and with reference to the formation of which the French Government endowed her with ample powers. Bright and energetic, with a self-reliance and intense fervour that carried her over all obstacles, she lived a life of usefulness which many might have envied; and her personal charm increased instead of diminishing with her varied interests. M^{me}. de Staël wrote of her a few days after her death:—

"She took life easily. Strong natures move softly, because they are not obliged to exert themselves in order to remove heavy obstacles. She did everything readily and well. She took all in good part, and knew how to spare time even to the little joys of childhood in which she had so large a share. She breathed upon the dark clouds—which I too often have allowed to envelop my life—and they disappeared. She lived wholly in the presence of God. This accounts for all."

Count Campello: an Autobiography. With Introduction by Rev. William Arthur. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Mr. Arthur would have done better to leave this book in its original form. It must have lost greatly in translation, and the change from autobiography has made it stilted and confused. The most interesting feature in the life is that Count Campello can resign his canonry and leave the Papal Church without apparently exciting resentment or intolerance. He appears, from his own account, to have been made an ecclesiastic against his will, and never to have been satisfied with his clerical profession. His fervour found vent in schools for the artisans, which were summarily put an end to by the authorities. He afterwards tried to incite rebellion in a class of priests (whom he designates "the Hermits," but who were apparently malcontents), and failed to do so; and he then publicly gave up the Church of Rome. The book is disappointing. Count Campello seems to have changed one set of dogmas for another; but we miss entirely the spirit which makes such a change an advance, as in the case of Lamménais.

Dogs of Other Days. By Eve Blantyre Simpson. (Blackwood.) The young lady (for she lets us know that she was born after 1855, and we are not sure that her exact age might not be proved by a careful collation of different passages in the book) is evidently such a sincere lover of dogs, is so ready to make allowances for their little failings, such as cat-hunting and heel-nipping, so fertile in imaginative suggestion as to their motives and feelings, that we doubt whether any of the dogs about which she has written this affectionate and charitable account was ever quite worthy of their mistress. Ned was evidently a worthy old fellow, and Puck was no doubt a dog of character and sentiment, who sighed like a human being, and had many delightful traits, but he must have been a nuisance when he grew old, even according to this loving account of him. Though he had many adventures and narrow escapes, was once inoculated with the scarlet fever in the cause of science, and

was "the best dog we ever had," his biography fails to establish his claim to immortality. It is of a living dog, Betty by name, who has passed a volatile and selfish youth, but has now become a "wiser and a sadder" pug, that the only story is told which may be an important contribution to canine psychology. This dog was young when Puck was old, and, taking advantage of Puck's good nature and feebleness, stole his food and turned him out of his favourite beds. When Puck died, something like remorse appears to have seized Betty. She would not curl herself in the old cosy corners, though they were empty; but we will tell the rest of the story in the authoress's own words:

"After his [Puck's] decease she used to rise slowly, with a horrified expression on her blunt face, from the chair which had been his death-bed. It seemed as if the wrath of her pinched-featured friend suddenly inverted itself, as she had had a habit of doing, between her weighty body and the chair-back. As time went on, her old confidence reasserted itself, but she began to do a penance instead. There is a paper-knife, the handle of which is Puck's veritable old fore-paw and clean grizzled leg. Betty knows it. After she has stuffed down her share of sugar and toast, she goes, with a gentle light in her brown eyes, her face even more wrinkled than ordinarily, and her tail out of curl, to lick the reverend paw. If anyone touches the knife, she uncoils her corpulent, comfortable self, and arises from snug chairs to 'do penance.' . . . Whenever her attention is directed to it, she must get up and pay homage. As a rule, she is a dog utterly devoid of veneration—a mass of impetuous, insolent self-assertion; but her conscience somehow reproaches her for the rough usage she gave to the decrepit Puck, and she hopes, before she joins him in the happy hunting-grounds, to have wiped out that heavy score against her by constant, humbling 'penance.'"

This last imaginative touch is one of many which, if they destroy Miss Simpson's claim to be regarded as a scientific observer of dog-nature, greatly enhance the charm of her book.

Mammy Tittleback and her Family: a True Story of Seventeen Cats. By the Author of "Letters from a Cat." (David Bogue.) Though this "gift-book" has been late in reaching us, we cannot forbear to give it the welcome it deserves. The subject is attractive, for there is nothing children take a more real interest in than cats; and the writer has had the good sense to write neither above nor below his subject. The type is large, so that those for whom the book is intended may read it themselves. It may be as well to say that "Mammy Tittleback" is a tortoiseshell who is blessed with a progeny of twelve in various ages and generations, while the odd four cats are only "supers." For details we must refer all interested to the story itself, which seems to us written with admirable verisimilitude.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Rev. Dr. Moore, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, has in preparation a work on Dante, which will shortly be published by the syndics of the University Press at Cambridge. It will consist of (1) a complete collation of the "Inferno" in all the MSS. preserved at the two universities, and also in a MS. (date about 1400) in the possession of Dr. Moore himself, all the variants being registered from Dr. Witte's Berlin text taken as a standard; and (2) a Dissertation on the condition of the text, with a collection of from 100 to 150 passages taken from the "Commedia" generally, selected mostly as supplying examples of readings primary and secondary in character, and so affording tests of the comparative purity of the text of MSS. generally. The collation of these passages will extend over a much larger range of MSS., and will be as far as possible complete for all the MSS. known to exist in England, and will also include some

of the best-known MSS. in foreign libraries. Dr. Moore has received advice and help from time to time from Dr. Witte, to whom the work will be by permission dedicated.

THE movement which was begun in Edinburgh last summer for the formation of a Scottish Text Society has been well supported, over a third of the requisite number of members having already put down their names. The promoters of the society are about to issue their prospectus and to complete the list of membership.

AMONG the books sold at the dispersion of the first part of the Sunderland Library was a MS. described as "Le Roman du Roi Arthus . . . bound in 2 vols. . . circa cent. XIV." It was bought by Mr. Quaritch at a high price, but not so high as to compensate for such a loss to a noble English family. There are few books which deserve more to be prized among the treasures of a house like Blenheim than a MS. of Lancelot du Lac, containing a thirteenth-century text of that famous work, the first and finest flower of the literature of romances of chivalry. Transcribed probably about the year 1300, but representing, both in text and miniatures, a valuable codex of some fifty years earlier, the Sunderland MS. carries us back to a period of only fifty years after Walter Map's death, and is thus much earlier than the *rifacimenti* from which the English work of Sir Thomas Mallory was derived. It is imperfect, and was bound in the early part of the last century, without any order whatever, so that Mr. Quaritch has found it necessary to undo the binder's work, in order to put the sheets in proper sequence. But, such as it is, the work is one of singular interest and value; and we should be glad to learn that the Marquis of Blandford, whose appreciation of such fine old volumes is very different from that of many other bearers of noble titles, had exerted himself to restore this noble MS. to its fitting place on the shelves of the Blenheim Library.

THE Browning Society is making arrangements, through its member Mr. J. Lykes Campbell, now in Florence, to get photographs of the Pitti picture of Andrea del Sarto and his wife which suggested Mr. Browning's poem of "The Faultless Painter;" and of the picture by Fra Lippo Lippi in the *Belle Arti*, to which Mr. Browning alludes in his humorous and pathetic poem of "Fra Lippo":—

"God in the midst, Madonna and her babe,
Ring'd by a bowery, flowery angel-brood,
Lilies and vestments and white faces, sweet
As puff on puff of grated orris-root
When ladies crowd to church at midsummer;"

and in which, poor flesh-loving Fra Lippo shrinking back from

"this pure company,
Then steps a sweet angelic slip of a thing
Forward, puts out a soft palm,"

and draws the old sinner shuffling into heaven. The society also hopes to send a photographer or artist to out-of-the-way Fano, and secure a good copy of Guercino's

"Dear and great Angel . . .

With those wings, white above the child who
prays
Now on that tomb,"

which the poet saw—his angel with him too—and "drank its beauty to his soul's content," and enshrined in his poem "The Guardian Angel"—a poem that his Italian reviewer in the *Nuova Antologia* picked out as the choicest of all Mr. Browning's Art-descriptions:

"Guercino drew this angel I saw teach

. . . that little child to pray,
Holding the little hands up, each to each
Pressed gently,—with his own head turned away
Over the earth where so much lay before him
Of work to do, tho' Heaven was opening o'er him,
And he was left at Fano by the beach."

MR. LANSDALE'S *Through Siberia*, just published by Messrs. Sampson Low, promises to be a success. Nearly three-fourths of the edition were disposed of before the book was ready for delivery, 500 copies being ordered by three firms.

MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN AND CO. will shortly publish for the Cobden Club a new volume on "Local Government and Taxation in the United Kingdom," edited by Mr. J. W. Probyn. The contributors to the volume will include the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Mr. C. T. D. Acland, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Messrs. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., R. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., J. Thackray Bunce, W. Macdonald, and J. Roland Phillips.

MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, will shortly issue a small work on the Canadian North-west, entitled *A Year in Manitoba: being the Experiences of a Retired Officer in settling his Sons*. A section at the end of the book will be devoted to hints to the intending emigrant.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will publish during the present month a new novel, in three volumes, by Mr. M. A. Paull, entitled *Thistledown Lodge*; and, during February, *Gehenna*, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, and *It is no Wonder: a Story of Bohemian Life*, by Mr. J. Fitzgerald Molloy.

MESSRS. KERBY AND ENDEAN have in the press a novel entitled *Annunziata Grimani*, which is founded mainly on Milkowski's historical romance, *Les Uscoques*. The events described occurred during the reigns of Pope Clement VIII., the Emperor Rudolph II., and in the Republic of Venice during the middle and end of the sixteenth century, when the struggle for Bosnian independence was at its crisis.

MR. T. H. FARRER, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, has written a work to illustrate established truths and to expose exploded, though not obsolete, fallacies, which will be shortly published for the Cobden Club by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin and Co., under the title of *Free Trade versus Fair Trade*.

WE learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that Mr. Charles Hardwick has in preparation a work entitled *Ancient Battlefields of Lancashire: their Historical and Legendary Associations*, upon which subject he has already contributed several papers to the local learned societies.

ON February 4, *Chambers's Journal* will have completed its fiftieth year; and, in commemoration of this, Dr. William Chambers, the senior conductor, will offer to his readers a *résumé* entitled "Reminiscences of a Long and Busy Life," which will appear in the part of the *Journal* to be issued at the end of January.

THE "Lancashire Operative" will be described and his good qualities shown in a paper by "A North Countryman" which, we hear, is to appear in the February number of *Cassell's Magazine*. This is to be followed by other sketches of North-country character from the pen of Mr. Burt, M.P., and other writers.

MISS ALEXES LEIGHTON, who has recently made a most successful *début* at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, is a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Leighton, whose two volumes of verse, particularly the earlier and weightier one, will be remembered by many of our readers. Miss Leighton's first appearance was not merely a promise, but a performance. She has both power and grace, and an amount of easy naturalness hardly to be expected from a *débutante*.

MR. C. H. COOTE, of the British Museum, has been elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

It is feared that the Rev. Charles Stanford, the author of *Power in Weakness* and other works, and a divine highly esteemed in the Baptist denomination, will lose his eyesight.

THE centenary of the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper is to be celebrated by a public banquet on January 27.

DR. J. G. MCKENDRICK, the new Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, will give the first of a course of lectures on "The Mechanism of the Senses" on Tuesday next, January 17; Prof. H. N. Moseley will begin his lectures on "Corals" on Thursday, January 19; and Prof. E. Pauer his lectures on "Beethoven" (with musical illustrations) on Saturday, January 21. The first Friday evening discourse will be delivered by Dr. Huggins, on "Comets," on January 20.

MR. FRANCIS KILDALE ROBINSON died at Whitby on the 7th inst. A long-continued residence at Whitby—where he carried on a considerable business for some years—gave him an interest in the town and its neighbourhood. One of his works was a History of Whitby and its castle. In 1855, many years before local expressions had become a popular subject of enquiry, he published an excellent glossary of Yorkshire words and phrases. Latterly Mr. Robinson had lived in complete seclusion from the world.

THE Juridical Society of Palermo have elected Mr. Henry Dunning Macleod an honorary member.

AN American publication estimates the total number of newspapers and periodicals published throughout the world at 37,274, with an aggregate circulation of 116,000,000 copies. Of these, Europe leads with 19,557, and North America follows with 12,400. Nearly half (16,500) are printed in English, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and 1,600 in Spanish.

ON the first day of the present month our contemporary *Das Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes* entered the fiftieth year of its existence. This journal, which is edited by Herr Eduard Engel, besides devoting exhaustive reviews to the best books produced in all parts of the world, publishes articles from able pens embracing every kind of subject, with the exception of politics, which is capable of interesting cultivated readers. In accordance with Continental literary usage, nearly every article bears the signature of the writer; and among the regular contributors we may mention the names of Georg Ebers, Robert Byr, Ludwig Freytag, Eugen Oswald, Friedrich Bodenstedt, Hieronymus Lorm, Max Nordau, Alexander Büchner, and Karl Bleibtreu. The *Magazin* is also the recognised organ of the Associated Union of German Authors.

THE *Revue de Droit international* announces that a committee has been formed to honour the memory of the late Prof. Bluntschli by founding prizes for papers on questions of international law, to be written in any European language.

THE *Revue critique* announces that it will publish an analysis of the theses read at the Sorbonne for the degree of Docteur ès-Lettres, together with the public comments of the examiners thereon.

M. JEAN AICARD, having waited in vain during five years for the Théâtre français to put upon the stage his translation of "Othello," has decided to publish it through M. Charpentier.

HERR WILHELM JORDAN, the author of an epic entitled "Die Nibelungen" and of a translation of the "Odyssey," has just published a translation of the "Iliad" in hexameter verse, which has been very favourably received by the German press.

A NEW part has appeared of the great *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, commenced by the brothers Grimm in 1854. It is the eighth part of vol. vi., from "Lustigen" to "Mandelküse;" and it has been compiled by Dr. Moritz Heyne.

WE hear from Rome that Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, has recently sent round a notice to the Italian universities, reminding them that they have the right to receive a copy, not only of every book and pamphlet published, but also of all newspapers.

THE *Riforma*—the well-known Roman journal—will shortly commence the publication of a translation of "Daniel Deronda."

THE list of new books which have been published during the recent Christmas season in Finland includes a fourth and considerably enlarged edition of lyrical poems in the Finnish language entitled *Säkeniä* ("Sparks"). The author, who writes under the pseudonym of A. Oksanen, is Prof. Ahlquist, well known for his philological researches into the Finnish dialects. He enjoys the reputation of being, at the same time, the foremost lyrical poet of Finland.

PROF. HARNACK has just completed a work on the Greek apologetics of the second century, according to the Church tradition, which will, no doubt, throw much light on this important subject.

THE subject in English philology chosen for competition in the University of Copenhagen for the coming year is "The language of Wycliffe and of his predecessors in the translation of the Bible."

A CORRESPONDENT at Melbourne writes to us:—

"Mr. Ormond, the founder of the handsome college affiliated to the Melbourne University which bears his name, has undertaken to complete the structure. The total amount of his donation will have amounted to not less than £55,000. The building is of Geelong freestone, with a handsome tower. The number of students that will be accommodated in the building when completed will be between 100 and 150. Mr. William Russell, of Barunah, gave £1,000 to found one scholarship, which bears his name, and Mr. William Cumming gave another scholarship of the same value, open to all native-born Australians. A system of inter-collegiate lectures has been established between Trinity and Ormond Colleges; and it is expected that much trouble and expense will be saved in this way, the Master of Ormond being a high Cambridge wrangler and the Warden of Trinity being an Oxonian of high classical honours. Much of the success of Ormond is due to Dr. Morrison, of the Scotch College."

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

THE application made by Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) for a Canadian copyright in his new book [*The Prince and the Pauper*, we suppose] has been refused. The authorities have decided that his visit to Montreal for two weeks with this express object does not constitute the legal domicile required.

WE understand that the February number of *Harper's* will contain a poem in memory of the late President Garfield, expressing the English feeling aroused by his death.

WE learn from the Boston *Literary World* that a recent meeting of the Washington Literary Society was devoted to the commemoration of President Garfield, who had been one of its members. The principal paper was by Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, on "Garfield's Literary Habits." Col. Mallory, of the bureau of ethnology, gave an account of Garfield's activity in promoting the scientific undertakings of the Government; and a short original poem was read from Mrs. Frances

Hodgson Burnett, who has only recently made herself known as a poetess. The proceedings are to be published in a memorial volume.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN's lecturing tour in the United States promises to leave some results of permanent value. At many of the towns the librarians of the public libraries have issued what may be called "bibliographical helps," indicating the books that illustrate the subject of Mr. Freeman's lectures. At the suggestion also of Mr. Freeman and Mr. Bryce, the Historical Society of Maryland has petitioned the Legislature for an annual grant towards the publication of the State Records. A second volume has just appeared of the "Calendar of Virginia State Papers," covering the period from April 1 to December 31, 1781, edited by Dr. William P. Palmer and Mr. Sherwin McKee, the State librarian.

IT may interest the authors to know that Messrs. Harper and Bros., of New York, are publishing the following works for twenty cents, or say tenpence, each:—Miss Phillimore's *Sir Christopher Wren*; Mr. Hardy's *Laodicean*; Mr. Blackmore's *Christowell*; Mr. McCarthy's *The Comet of a Season*; Mr. Payn's *A Grape from a Thorn*; Mr. Murray's *A Life's Atonement*; *The Private Secretary*; &c., &c.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR, who is engaged upon arranging the materials for a biography of her late husband, requests that such letters, &c., as may throw light upon his public and literary career may be sent to her at 142 East Eighteenth Street, New York, to be copied and returned. It is probable that Mrs. Taylor will not be able to commence the work of writing for some time.

WE learn from the *Critic* that, ever since the death of William Cullen Bryant, his son-in-law, Mr. Parke Godwin, has been preparing an edition of his complete works. The two first volumes, containing his poems (with several pieces hitherto unpublished) will probably be issued by Messrs. Appleton this spring. The next two volumes will be devoted to essays and addresses, and the last two to the biography, which will include a large number of Bryant's letters.

THE next volume in the "American Men of Letters" series published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., of Boston, will be a Life of the painter Copley, by Mrs. Charles Amory, with an engraving of his portrait by himself.

MESSRS. J. P. LIPPINCOTT and Co., of Philadelphia, have in the press a work by Charles J. Stillé, late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to be entitled *Studies in Mediæval History*.

MR. WILLIAM L. STONE proposes to publish, by subscription, *The Orderly Book of Sir John Johnson during his Campaign against Fort Stanwix in 1777*. It will be annotated by Mr. Stone from MS. letters in his own possession; and the volume will contain an engraved portrait of Sir John Johnson, and an Introduction by his grand-nephew, Gen. De Peyster.

THE Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters has published what the *Nation* terms a valuable paper by Prof. W. F. Allen on "The English Cottagers of the Middle Ages," showing that this class in the thirteenth century was made up of various groups, some of free and some of servile status. It is in the latter—the villeins—that Prof. Allen finds the representatives of the primitive village community.

WE quote from the New York *Publishers' Weekly* two regulations of the Post Office department of the United States affecting post-cards:—

"There is nothing in the postal law prohibiting

a 'dun,' or a threat of prosecution, being sent in the mail by a postal card.

"It is the duty of a postmaster to examine postal cards, and to see that they contain no improper matters; but they [sic] must not disclose the contents."

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE articles which open the second number of the *Bibliographer* confirm the favourable impression produced by the first, being contributed by specialists who are specialists and something more, and who understand the art of making themselves intelligible and instructive to the outside world. Mr. Pocock, in his first article on the Bishop's Bible, shows how bibliography may throw light on theology, or, rather, on the history of religious opinion. Prof. Hales suggests that Dante may have been known to Chaucer before the visit of the latter to Italy in 1372; and Mr. W. M. Conway contributes a first paper on the wood-cutters of the Netherlands during the neglected last quarter of the fifteenth century. Mr. Kershaw has an interesting article on some of the early topographical works in the great library under his charge. We cannot but express a doubt whether a monthly magazine is the best place for detailed records of book sales. A magazine devoted to bibliography should deal with its subject in a scientific, rather than a commercial, spirit; and the interest of the sale of the Sunderland Library was scarcely in the main a literary one.

OUR chief objection to the first number of the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* is that it consists too largely of reviews and second-hand matter. We want less criticism and more original work; and we have little doubt that Mr. Walford and his staff will give us something worth having in the future. What we have here is certainly interesting and valuable in its way.

THE *Altpreussische Monatschrift* (published at Königsberg, by F. Beyer, under the editorial care of R. Reicke and E. Wichert) continues, as the literary organ of the old province of Prussia, to maintain the high position it has held for so many years. In the first two instalments for 1881 (Heft 1 and 2: January to March; Heft 3 and 4: April to June) there is, as usual, a good deal bearing directly or indirectly on Kant. Dr. Gottlieb Krause contributes an article extending through both parts on the life of C. J. Krauss, perhaps best known outside Königsberg as the intimate friend of Kant's declining years. Herr Rogge gives in Heft 1 and 2 some interesting details of the early labours of Lysius, a Church reformer in the beginning of last century; while in Heft 3 and 4 Johannes Reicke, the son of the senior editor of the journal, communicates a hitherto unpublished address of Kant's *De medicina corporis quæ philosophorum est*, apparently composed on the occasion of laying down his rectorship in 1786 or 1788. This address, which has been carefully edited, affords matter for comparison with his well-known views on diet and regimen. Philologists will find valuable material in an article in Heft 1 and 2 on Prussian local names derived from the language of the old heathens whom the Teutonic order annihilated, as well as in a paper in Heft 3 and 4 on names of places and persons in the province, by F. Hoppe; and in an extract from a *Trauer und Tauf-büchlein* of 1561. The Regesta of the town of Königsberg between 1256 and 1524, by M. Perlach, in the first number, and some Prussian documents from Polish and English archives (the latter being communications between Edward I. and the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, à propos of Prussian merchants in London), by the same compiler, in the second part, deal with mediæval history,

The archaeologist will turn to two articles in Hest 3 and 4—one on the bridges of Königsberg, and the other on the altar-screen (dated 1518) of a tiny wooden church at Reichenau. We can only notice in addition the full reports of the historical and antiquarian societies of Prussia, and the extensive enumeration of articles of scientific and historical importance in the various provincial newspapers. The Englishman can only marvel at such products of what, though "no mean city," is far from being as large as Liverpool or Birmingham.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of December 30 has a further instalment of Becerro de Bengoa's essay on Modern Electricity, dealing with the various systems of lamps, giving illustrations of each, and an indication of the locality where it is in use. Dionisio Chaulié, in his interesting "Recuerdos de un Contemporáneo," draws a lively picture of the rapid changes in social, political, and artistic life of Madrid from 1833-38, after the jealous tyranny of Ferdinand VII. had disappeared. Gen. Cordova narrates the circumstances which led to his appointment of General-in-Chief of the Neapolitan as well as of the Spanish forces in Italy in 1849. As a pendant to the recent calamity in Vienna, P. de Gongora exhumes an account of the still more terrible burning of the Coliseum of Zaragoza in 1778, when the house was crowded with more illustrious victims.

SIR ROBERT PEEL—AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Mercer Davies, of Chiswick—who has written to me in consequence of having seen my monograph on "Sir Robert Peel"—I am able to send you a letter, hitherto unpublished, written by the distinguished statesman's father. This letter is of very considerable interest, as it refers to the first speech made in the House of Commons by the future repealer of the Corn Laws. It was written to Mr. Davies's father, and is as follows:—

"Knowing the interest you always take in the welfare of my family, you will be pleased to hear that my son's first speech in Parliament was judged to be, by men the best qualified to form a correct opinion of public speaking, the best first speech since that of Mr. Pitt's. The Speaker and the leading members on both sides of the House concurred in this opinion. You would have been pleased with his address and language, and he was about forty minutes on his legs without being in the least embarrassed. I have been congratulated alike by members entertaining different political opinions, as he said nothing which could give offence. He has already raised himself a character, which in future may be highly useful to him, if his health is preserved, and he should feel attached to the study of politics.

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"ROBERT PEEL.

"Stoney Stratford, 26th Jan., 1810."

This maiden speech of young Peel was delivered at the opening of the session of 1810, when he was chosen to second the Address. His brilliant career at Oxford is well known; referring to this in a letter dated December 17, 1808, and also addressed to Mr. Davies, the first baronet wrote: "My son Robert is returned from Oxford, after having taken a better degree than ever has been taken. I know you will rejoice with me."

G. BARNETT SMITH.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOURNET, A. *Venise, Notes prises dans la Bibliothèque d'un vieux Vénitien.* Paris: Plon.
FRANKEN, D. *L'Œuvre gravé des van de Passe.* Amsterdam: Müller, 10s.
LESCURE, M. de. *Les Mères illustres, Etudes morales et Portraits d'Histoire intime.* Paris: Firmin-Didot.

- PIERREON. *Les Méthodes de Guerre actuelles et vers la Fin du XIX^e Siècle.* T. 3. Paris: Baudouin, 10 fr.
SITUATION, La. du Pape, et le dernier Mot sur la Question romaine. Paris: Plon. 1 fr. 50 c.
UZANNE, O. *L'Éventail.* Illustrations de Paul Avril. Paris: Quantin, 40 fr.
WANDPÖRKE, J. *Heidelberger Caricaturen, für Freunde u. ehemal. Bewohner desselben gesammelt von einem dito.* Heidelberg: Koester. 80 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

- DEMOMYNE, G. *Constitutions européennes, Résumé de la Législation concernant les Parlements, les Conseils provinciaux et communaux, et l'Organisation judiciaire dans les divers États de l'Europe.* Paris: Larose & Forcel, 18 fr.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- MARTIN, P. L. *Die Praxis der Naturgeschichte.* 3. Thl. Naturstudien. 2. Hälfte. Weimar: Voigt, 5 M.
MOUILLARD, L.-P. *L'Empire de l'Air, Essai ornithologique.* Paris: Masson.
WESTERGAARD, H. *Die Lehre v. der Mortalität u. Morbilität. Anthropologisch-statist. Untersuchgn.* 2. Abth. Jena: Fischer, 7 M.
ZOFF, W. *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Ascomyceten.* Chaetomium. Leipzig: Engelmann, 12 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- LOTH, O. *Ueb. Leben u. Werke d. 'Abdallah ibn ul Mu'tazz.* Leipzig: Hinrichs, 8 M.
NIETZKE, M. *De Thucydidese elocutionis proprietate quadam. unde ducta, quomodo exulta, quatenus imitanda efflata sit.* Königsberg: Hartung, 1 M. 50 Pf.
VELDEKE, H. v. *Eneide. Mit Einleitz. u. Aumerkgn. hrsg. v. O. Behaghel.* Heilbronn: Henninger, 19 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MANUMISSIONS IN THE LEOFRIC MISSAL.
Sheffield: Jan. 10, 1882.

In Mr. Warren's letter in the ACADEMY of December 17, 1881, relating to the specimen pages which he has photographed from the Leofric Missal, it is stated that the page of Anglo-Saxon manumissions contains "an allusion to the occupation of women" in the title *hlaf-bryttan*. This seems to be a misunderstanding. It is not *Ælfgrith*, but her father, *Æthelsie*, who is said to have been "*hlaf-brytta* [bread-distributor] at Borslea." I have not met with this compound elsewhere, but should suppose it equivalent to the Latin *dispensator*.

With regard to the identification of the place-names mentioned in the document, Ocmund tun is Oakhampton (Domesday *Ochementone*); Brada stan is Bradstone; Liw tun is Lifton; Swuran tun is Sourton; Curri tun is Coryton; Tref meu tun seems to be Trematon; and Clymes tun was probably near Stoke *Climsland*. Bócland is most likely Buckland Monachorum, near Tavistock. All these places lie near to one another; and Borslea, Lamburnan, and Cyric ford, which I have not been able to identify, were probably in the same neighbourhood. Some of them may perhaps be found on the Ordnance map. Tiwarhel seems to be the Tiwarthel of Domesday. There was formerly a barony of Alwerton and Tywarnale (or Tiwernel) in Cornwall, but I do not know whether this is the same place. Bræg may possibly be Breage, near Helston, though that place seems too distant from the other localities mentioned, and, from the signification of the word, it is likely to have been common as a local name.

HENRY BRADLEY.

CHINESE COINS.

Newton Abbot: Jan. 9, 1882.

As the number of persons engaged in collecting Chinese coins is increasing, we may well be thankful to M. T. de La Couperie for calling attention to the subject in the ACADEMY of December 24. To persons in China and the colonies who understand Chinese it may not be necessary to point out the European sources from whence information may be derived; but others will be glad to know that, besides the works referred to in M. La Couperie's review, part ii. of the *Transactions* of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1848-50 is entirely taken up with a work on numismatics. During the purchase and arrangement of my

own collection, which includes, besides some 1,500 coins, a large number of curious charms and amulets, I found the above-mentioned work most useful. From the Prefatory Note we learn that the paper contains "A Brief Notice of a New Arrangement of the Chronicles of Tsien, and a Key to its 329 Wood-cuts of the Coins of China and Neighbouring Nations, by C. B. Hillier, Chief Magistrate of Hong Kong, a work in great repute among the Chinese, and which must prove interesting to antiquaries and numismatists of other countries." The "brief notice" occupies but four pages—the rest of the work being devoted to excellent wood-cut facsimiles of the various coins—yet those pages contain some very interesting remarks; while historical and other notes are added to many of the coins themselves. I never had the least difficulty in identifying coins by means of this work; although, on account of the limited number represented, I often found it necessary to go to purely native works for additional help. The statement that there are 329 wood-cuts is misleading; the fact being that there are very many more than that number. In some cases, for example, one Emperor may have issued a dozen or twenty different styles and sizes, yet they only reckon as one in this book, even if all are given. Thus under Hsi-Ning (A.D. 1068) eleven styles are represented. Another work of a similar kind was published in Shanghai some time since, the title of which I do not now recollect—nor have I a copy at hand to which to refer. In the *China Review* there have appeared from time to time some valuable notes on Chinese coinage. The whole subject and study has great fascination for one who can go in and out among the people and buy his own specimens.

HILDERIC FRIEND.

"DIMETIAN."

The College, Bootle, Liverpool: Jan. 9, 1882.

Permit me to offer a word of explanation in reference to the use of the above term in my paper read before the Philological Society on December 16 last (ACADEMY, December 24, 1881, p. 479).

As my words have been understood to imply a desire to restrict the term "*Dimetian*" to the forms of speech prevailing in West Breconshire and East Cardiganshire (not vice versa, as stated in ACADEMY, *l.c.*), I can only suppose that I must have expressed myself very imperfectly, for I had no intention whatever of advocating such a restriction. At present there are three well-marked varieties of Welsh spoken in South Wales—the Gwentian in Monmouth and Glamorgan; the Pembroke dialect; and a third, which, with local variations, is spread over Breconshire, Caermarthenshire, and the greater part of Cardiganshire. It is to this last that I (in accordance, I believe, with precedent) intended to apply the term "*Dimetian*." To this dialect my paper principally referred, and particularly to those forms of it which prevail in West Brecon and East Cardigan. I referred specially to these districts because I have heard every form adduced in my short sketch used by natives of one or the other. Substantially, the treatment of English words is much the same all over Wales. But there are certain peculiarities characterising certain districts; and, as my paper did not pretend to be exhaustive, I thought it right to state exactly to what districts it did specially apply.

THOMAS POWELL.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Jan. 16, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Scorpions, Terrestrial and Marine," by Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Artists of the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. E. Armitage.
8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Biblical Proper Names, Personal and Local, illustrated from Sources External to Holy Scripture," by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: "A Recent Journey through the Rovuma Country," by Mr. Joseph Thomson; "Makua Land, between the Rivers Rovuma and Luli," by the Rev. Chauncy Maples.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Mechanism of the Senses," I., by Prof. J. G. McKendrick.

7.45 p.m. Statistical.

8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "The Conservancy of Rivers," Discussion.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The Structure and Development of the Skull in the Crocodilia," by Mr. W. K. Parker; "A Collection of Rodents from North Peru," by Mr. Oldfield Thomas; "The Variability of Plumage exhibited by the Red Grouse," by Mr. T. E. Buckley.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Relation of Botanical Science to Ornamental Art," by Mr. F. E. Hume.

8 p.m. British Archaeological: "St. Agnes' Eve," by Mr. H. Eyer Cuming; "Romano-British mosaic Pavements," by Mr. T. Morgan.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Corals," I., by Prof. H. N. Moseley.

7 p.m. London Institution: "Singing, Speaking, and Stammering," by Dr. W. H. Stone.

8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The French School of David, and its Influence on Contemporary Art," by Mr. E. Armitage.

8 p.m. Linnean: "Life History of a Crocus, and Life History and Classification of the Genus," by Mr. G. Maw; "Asteridea of the Challenger Expedition," by Mr. W. Percy Sladen; "Staminiferous Corolla in *Digitalis* and *Solanum*," by the Rev. G. Henslow.

8 p.m. Historical.

8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: Inaugural Address, by Col. C. E. Webber.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20, 8 p.m. Philological: A Dictionary Evening—Dr. J. A. H. Murray.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Cemets," by Dr. W. Huggins.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Ludwig von Beethoven," I., by Prof. Pauer.

SCIENCE.

Philosophy and Religion. Selections from the Manuscripts of the late James Hinton. Edited by Caroline Haddon. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.)

THIS is a valuable book; philosophically speaking, perhaps the most valuable book written in England since Coleridge. First, for the deep insight of the thoughts which compose its philosophy of "Actualism;" and, secondly, on account of the particular philosophical ground which it occupies, and from which it speaks. We must remember that there are two very different sorts of philosophy in England. One of them embraces all those ideas which are discussed in sermons, and traces its history from the Bible downwards through the works of theologians; the other aims at giving the ultimate analysis and laws of things, and traces its history from Greek sources through Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Locke, Hume, Kant. Two distinct philosophical traditions; two distinct philosophical businesses. Nine-tenths of the philosophy of England are, and always have been, philosophy of the first sort, partly from our natural bent, and partly from the determination of the two elder universities to make religious orthodoxy *a sine qua non* of all university teaching, philosophical or other.

Hinton's philosophy is of the first sort, and hence (being profound in itself) its extreme importance. For it is philosophy in *usum serenissimi angli*—serenely indifferent, that is, to any other than a theological philosophy. What on this ground it effects is this. Just as Luther's doctrine of justification by faith reformulated Gospel truth for the Reformation era, so Hinton's doctrine of Actualism reformulates it again for ours. The Sermon on the Mount is here contained, in nineteenth-century phrases. Take, for instance, the following:—

"Is not all included in that doctrine of love, of creation as God's self-sacrifice; that is, that the creature is one with the Creator? Only so

do we know God, because we are God. When God would show us Himself, He shows us—what but *ourself*, man? We recognise God in Christ, because we recognise humanity. God does in Christ what we would do, what alone would constitute us men. He cannot be God if He be not man; nor the Creator if He be not one with the creature" (p. 238).

"Give up and you shall have; cast out self and all is yours, even God; we are heirs of God. The universe is the very best for you; give up that self-will and you will find it so. It is as good to you as to God; because the world is redeemed. So all men's good is in the destruction of the evil. The casting out of self—not God—from us is our life" (p. 240).

"Spiritual self-sacrifice is not (like the phenomenal) a ceasing to be, a less; it is the very being; it is the act that constitutes the being and the life" (p. 241).

"Men believe that all they bear is God's will, is necessary for His work to be accomplished. But that is not Christianity; philosophy gets so far; but it is not enough. It does not *save* to know only so vaguely; does not content or make happy; we do not know that that will is anything we should be glad at, or could be; feeling the phenomenon as fact, and feeling it evil. Christ shows what it is. This is the very point of Christianity; revealing what God is and His work. That makes us truly willing to bear annoyances—*saves us*—makes us happy and truly content in knowing God. There is a radical defect in every religion that will not do this" (p. 267).

It is the central doctrine of Actualism that self-sacrifice for others is the law of life and conduct, and that this law is the *phenomenon* of a real and "actual" existence, which is love, and love is God. Self-sacrifice is the divine love as it appears in a phenomenal world. The effectual conviction of this truth, so as to feel it and act upon it, is what I have called Luther's "justification by faith" (pp. 15–17).

Now here is the value of this philosophy, standing frankly as it does on theological ground. It vindicates religion from Scholasticism, from that mediaeval doctrine of Substances and Substantial Causes, which is the parent of atheism; it meets that hampering doctrine on its own ground, and combats it with its own weapons. It is the Protestantism of theological philosophy. This on the one side. On the other, it combats atheism, too, on its own ground; for atheism is often no more than a revolt against scholasticism; both are theology; the atheist is a theologian, not a philosopher; he is *serenissimus* so far as philosophical conceptions are concerned. Atheism of this kind is really faith in disguise, because springing from moral needs which scholasticism does not satisfy; it is faith in an *unknown* God, which unknown God Hinton again declares:

"I say we can know God, but not intellectually, and that this personal God, who acts in time, of which theologians tell us, is not possibly the true God, but is phenomenal merely; that it will not do. I do not deny it is the right phenomenon, but I say we not only can, we *must*, know the fact which is not this" (p. 180).

This is the central doctrine of the present volume, the central doctrine of Actualism—that God is knowable by faith, when that faith works by self-sacrifice, and that God so known is the *truth* of the world, the real Being behind phenomena, *all* of which are

His manifestation. Of the present volume I say, because we are told by the editor that this volume is excerpted from the earlier series only of Hinton's MSS., representing the growth of his thought from 1856 to about 1861. And the author's Preface also warns us that his thoughts outgrow their expression even as he writes them down, and particularly that the term "Actualism" is one by which he would have us set no special store. Making, however, every allowance for future changes of expression, and even of opinion, the central doctrine can hardly be affected, harmonising completely as it does with what we know of Hinton's later views from his already published writings. The charm of the present volume is that it gives us his mind at work, and shows how the theory presented itself gradually to his perception. The central idea was first grasped, and afterwards applied; that is, all other ideas were moulded by being brought into harmony with it. The arrangement of the excerpts under the eight headings, "Metaphysics," "Nature known by the Moral Emotions," "Mental Physiology," "The Art of Thinking," "The Self and Consciousness," "The Bible," "Holiness," "Ethics"—this is the work of the editor, and well exhibits the application of the central idea to different subjects.

Now, when we speak of the formation of a central idea and its application to mould all other ideas—that is, of systematising a philosophy—the chief question is, Of what ideas does the *nisus formativus* itself consist; what is the form of the *method*; what the lines upon which the mind itself works? Ideas themselves are formed in certain ways, and these ways, when named, are nameable only as ideas. What, then, are Hinton's *formative* ideas; what is his *apparatus logicus*? Of these, two seem to be ultimate. The first is drawn from physiology, and consists in the distinction of *nutrition* and *function* (pp. 5, 6). The second is logical, and consists in a negation similar to Hegel's, or, as Hinton calls it, the "not" (p. 19). Under these two forms of thought everything is subsumed; for instance, the formation of a theory is a case of *nutrition*, a storing up of knowledge. When we can see all round our theory, and perceive not only the hypothetical fact upon which it was built, but also something of the real fact to which it points—that is the *interpretation* of the theory, the conversion of the *nutrition* into *function*. Interpretation is a case of *function*, as theory of *nutrition*. The belief in "matter" is a theory; the world *appears* to us material, because we cannot see it thoroughly; it is not transparent to us, because our powers are defective, because we have a "not" or defect in us, because we are "not" God. The seeing that this is so is the interpretation of that theory. *Spirit* is the name Hinton gives to the real Being of which matter is the phenomenon. And so Actualism is a case of both laws of the *apparatus logicus* united (pp. 38, 39).

Thus Hinton, standing on theological ground, worked out his own theological philosophy. What relation does it bear to philosophies which belong to the other, the non-theological, tradition? A theological philosophy founded on faith to philosophies

founded simply on analysis of fact? Are the two things, after all, but one thing? And, if so, which of the two forms will be the form of the final philosophy? Or will it be a third form different from either? These are questions too large to be discussed here. One thing only we may say, that, whatever that form may be, it must be such as to account for, include, and take up into itself those facts of moral life and religious experience which have found an expression at once so full and so accurate as in the present volume. It is greatly to be wished that the editor may complete her task with excerpts from the remaining portion of James Hinton's MSS.

SHADWORTH H. HODGSON.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DURING the coming summer Prof. Nordenskiöld contemplates undertaking another Arctic expedition; and, although its main object will be to prove the possibility of regular communication for commercial purposes with the coast of Siberia, it will, no doubt, result in great gains to geography and science generally.

JUST when the news arrived of the safety of the two boats of the *Jeannette*, a scientific expedition was on the point of starting from St. Petersburg to explore the mouths of the Lena. M. Nicholas Jurgens, an officer in the corps of pilots, is in command of the party, with special assistants to make observations in meteorology and natural history. They proceed by way of Moscow and Nijni Novgorod, thence by Ekaterinburg and Tomsk to Irkutsk. They will not reach the mouths of the Lena until August of the present year; and they propose to stay there for twelve months. All their wood for building and firing will require to be brought from Irkutsk.

At a recent meeting of the French Geographical Society it was suggested that the Government should be asked to institute enquiries whether the library at Kairwan, the sacred city of Tunis, contained any important documents relating to ancient geography, maps, narratives of travel in the interior, &c. As a result presumably of this suggestion, MM. Houdas and Basset, professors at the Ecole des Lettres at Algiers, have been directed to proceed on a scientific mission to Kairwan.

THE Church Missionary Society have just received letters from the Rev. P. O'Flaherty and Mr. Mackay dated from Rubaga, the capital of Uganda, on August 1, bringing much more favourable news than has been received from the Victoria Nyanza for a long time. Mr. O'Flaherty was in high favour with King Mtesa, and, what is, perhaps, quite as important, had succeeded in establishing a *modus vivendi* with the Algerian missionaries.

THE agents of the Mzasi station of the Universities Mission to Central Africa have lately made several journeys in the country between Lake Nyassa and the coast. The Rev. Chauncy Maples' account of his travels in Makua Land—between the Rovuma and Luli Rivers—will be one of the papers read at the next meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The Rev. W. P. Johnson, one of his colleagues, who about a year ago penetrated from Mataka's town to Livingstonia, has also lately followed the Lujenda tributary of the Rovuma from its source in a lake among the mountains, which he reached through native information. He followed the shore of the lake for some distance, and he supposes that he has lighted upon the unexplored northern portion of Lake Shirwa.

ON January 4 Dr. Bayol and M. Noiret (the latter a photographer) landed at Bordeaux

on their return from an expedition into the little-known region, called Futa Djalo, which lies at the back of Senegambia. They started from Belair, on the River Nunez, last May; and they arrived at Medine, on the Upper Senegal, in November. In the meantime, they had traversed a large extent of country of which Timbo is the capital. They describe the climate as salubrious, and the soil as fruitful. Gold and iron are worked, and copper abounds. They bring back with them not only a treaty signed by the chief, the Almamy Sory, but also his First Minister and several other natives; and they report that "the influence of France is definitively established over more than 400 leagues of territory."

THE party sent out to make a scientific investigation of Señor Paiva de Andrada's vast concession in the Zambeze basin is experiencing the fate which has befallen so many expeditions both in the East and in the West of Africa. We learn that they have not been able to advance beyond Makonga and Machinja owing to the desertion of the soldiers and carriers who were obtained at Tete.

M. F. BERNARD has lately forwarded to Paris some information regarding the *sebkha*, or salt marsh, of Amadghor, to the south of which Col. Flatters' expedition was massacred. M. Bernard says that it really lies somewhat to the east of the position previously assigned to it, and that its extent is not so great as was believed. The salt deposit is in a large depression near the Jebel Ahaggar, the slopes of which come to an abrupt termination a short distance from the *sebkha*, which on its other sides is surrounded by a vast waterless plain, where scarcely any vegetation is to be seen.

AN interesting collection of relics from British Columbia has been added to the Geographical Museum at Ottawa. It consists of 400 objects, illustrating the history of the Red Indian.

SOME officers of the Geographical Section of the Japanese Ministry of the Interior are about to visit the Bonin Islands for the purpose of making a topographical survey and preparing a map of the group.

THE Rev. W. D. Cowan, of Madagascar, has just published at Antananarivo a brochure entitled *The Bara Land: a Description of the Country and People*. The region in question is an extensive district to the south and west of Southern Betsileo, and up to the present time its chiefs have maintained a virtual independence. Mr. Cowan has rendered his little work additionally interesting by furnishing from his own surveys a sketch-map of this part of South Central Madagascar, together with a list of birds seen during his journey and a short comparative vocabulary of the Ibara and Hova languages.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Impressions of Plants in the Older Rocks.—The excessive caution needed by palaeobotanists in seeking to interpret the obscure markings which are often found upon the older rocks, and are generally regarded as impressions of fossil plants, is strikingly exemplified by the recent studies of Mr. A. G. Nathorst in Sweden, an account of which has been contributed by Mr. Carruthers to the current number of the *Geological Magazine*. Mr. Nathorst has carefully observed the nature of the trails made by crustaceans, annelides, and other animals when caused to move over the moist surface of plaster of Paris or of fine mud. The markings thus obtained were singularly like many of those which, occurring on the Palaeozoic schistose rocks, are regarded as representing fossil algae. It is probable, too, that the so-

called *Eophyton*, from the Cambrian rocks of Sweden, which has been taken as the earliest form of phanerogamous plant, will turn out to be nothing more than the markings formed by medusae. Indeed, Mr. Nathorst believes that he has obtained other evidence of the existence of fossil jelly-fishes in these archaic rocks. Medusae were previously known from the lithographic stone of Solenhofen, but they are now, it seems, to be carried back from the Jurassic to the Cambrian period. Mr. Carruthers has satisfied himself that the impressions on the Lower Silurian slates of Angers, described by Saporta as the earliest known fern, have no claim to an organic origin.

THE last work of the late Mr. H. C. Watson on the distribution of British plants was his *Topographical Botany*, published in 1873-74, in which he traced the dispersion of each species through the 112 vice-counties into which he divided the country. Of this book only 100 copies were printed for private circulation, and these were all given away by the author immediately. Since its issue, a large amount of new material has been accumulated, principally through the exertions of the members of the Botanical Record Club; and at the time of his death last autumn Mr. Watson was engaged in the preparation of a new edition. This he did not live to complete as regards its prefatory and explanatory portions; but he had kept an interleaved copy in which he regularly entered up every record of any plant in a new district that was brought to his notice. At his own special request, this was deposited with his herbarium at Kew; and from this it is now proposed to prepare a second edition of the book, which Mr. Quaritch has undertaken to publish, and Mr. J. G. Baker and the Rev. W. W. Newbould to make ready for the press.

A NEW edition will shortly be commenced of that indispensable work of reference to the systematic botanist, Steudel's *Nomenclator Botanicus*, an alphabetical list, arranged under genera, of names of plants, giving their native countries, and the authors who published their descriptions. The last edition of the work appeared in 1841, since which it is estimated that the number of described species has been doubled. The new edition will be prepared from an interleaved copy with MS. additions which has always been kept posted up at the Kew herbarium, and will be edited by Mr. B. D. Jackson, secretary to the Linnean Society. The funds are provided through the munificence of Mr. Charles Darwin.

THE treatise on the Theory of Determinants, for use in colleges and schools, announced some time ago by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. as in preparation by the mathematical master of the High School of Glasgow, is almost ready to leave the printer's hands. There has recently been published by the same author in the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* a chronologically arranged List of Writings on Determinants (1693-1880). The list extends to forty pages.

SPECIMEN pages have been issued of Mr. Henry Seebohm's *History of British Birds*, with Coloured Illustrations of their Eggs. The work will consist of three volumes, of about 600 pages each, and there will be from sixty to seventy plates. In his description of the life-history of birds, Mr. Seebohm will be assisted by Mr. Charles Dixon, author of *Rural Bird Life*.

THE Royal College of Physicians has decided to recognise the courses of instruction at the Mason Science College, Birmingham, in chemistry, physiology, and biology—including botany and zoology—as qualifying for its examinations. The Royal College of Surgeons has also granted the same recognition.

THE enterprise of boring artesian wells in Tulare County, California, is reported to have proved successful. A well commenced on October 10 struck water twenty-seven days afterwards at a depth of 330 feet, and has since been yielding at the rate of more than 30,000 gallons per hour.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

NOT a few of our readers will be glad to hear that a Professorship of Celtic has been founded in the Collège de France for M. H. d'Arbois de Jubainville. His latest work—*Études grammaticales sur les Langues celtiques*—containing an exhaustive phonology of the Breton language from the earliest times to the present day, is reviewed in the last number of the *Revue critique*.

ON December 30, Prof. Boeblingk, of St. Petersburg, and Prof. Bugge, of Christiania, were elected foreign corresponding members of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

THE late Prof. J. J. Hoffmann, of Amsterdam, whose Japanese Grammar is highly valued, left at his death the complete MS. of a Japanese dictionary, which is now being published in parts by the firm of Brill, at Leyden, under the title of *Japansch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek*. The editor is M. Serurier, Keeper of the Ethnographical Museum at Leyden.

THE pupils of the late Prof. Th. Müller, of Göttingen, propose to commemorate their master by founding a bursary or exhibition for the study of modern languages in that university.

A MOST useful edition of Tischendorf's last text of the Greek Testament has been published by Tauchnitz, which, though less elegant in form than the familiar Oxford edition of the *Textus Receptus*, well deserves to displace it in the lecture-room and the study. Its special merit consists in the foot-notes which contain the various readings of the texts of Tregelles and of Westcott and Hort. The comparative precision with which the rather complicated notation of the Cambridge editors is reproduced deserves recognition. A condensed conspectus of the critical authority for the text is appended to the volume. The editor is Dr. Oscar von Gebhart, than whom no more competent scholar could be found.

DR. FERDINAND HEERDEGEN'S *Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Semasiologie* (Erlangen: Deichert) consists of three parts: (1) a systematic introduction to the subject of Latin semasiology; (2) an attempt to define and exhibit a logical division of its principles; (3) an example of the historical development of the meaning of Latin words as exhibited in the fortunes of the word *orare*. The two first parts, though carefully reasoned out, are, to our thinking, less valuable than the third. In the present circumstances of philological science the most important thing is to register facts; and the book would, in our opinion, have been more useful had the author illustrated the development of meaning from several groups of words, not from one word only, the history of which, though carefully worked out, is not sufficient to guide us very far.

DR. BERNHARD DOMBART has brought out a second edition (Erlangen: Deichert) of his careful translation of Minucius Felix's *Octavius*, with an excellent Preface on the work and its author.

BY far the most important paper in the last number of the *Hermes* (vol. xvi., part 3) is Mommsen's "Schweizer Nachstudien," a series of discussions, based mainly upon the evidence of inscriptions, on the legal relations

of the conquered Helvetii to the Romans, and the limits of their province. K. Albrecht contributes a careful essay on the repetitions of verses or parts of verses in Vergil. Van Heerwerden's "Homerica" contains a number of emendations in the text of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. W. Dittenberger ("Sprachliche Kriterien für die Chronologie der platonischen Dialoge") dwells upon the differences in the use of certain particles as tests of the period to which various Platonic dialogues are to be assigned. P. Stengel traces the custom of offering sacrifices to the winds among the ancient Hellenes to Phœnician influence. Wissowa discusses the sources of the second book and part of the third book of Macrobius, and E. Maass the Catalogue of Sibyls, and that of the Commentators on Aratus.

IN the *Zeitschrift für die österreichischen Gymnasien* (November 19) the speech of Oedipus in the *Oedipus Tyrannus* (216-75) is discussed by W. Fox, and etymological notes are contributed by Röscher on *cerussa*, *scribita*, *monobelis*. The October number contains essays by Benicker on the sixth and seventh books of the *Iliad*, and on passages of Vergil by Klouček.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—(Tuesday, Jan. 10.)

DR. SAMUEL BIRCH, President, in the Chair.—This being the anniversary meeting, the secretary's report for the year 1881 was read, and the officers and council were elected for the coming year. Dr. Birch continues president, and Mr. W. Harry Ryland secretary. The total number of members of the society is now 559—a net increase of seventeen for the twelve months. The balance-sheet for the year shows an income of £789, against an expenditure of £629.—A communication was read from Prof. W. Wright, of Cambridge, upon three ancient Hebrew seals recently acquired by the British Museum. No. 1, a crystal signet, which Prof. Wright believes to date probably from before the Exile, bears the inscription, "to Nehemiah, the son of Micaiah;" No. 2, a chalcedony cone, bears the inscription, "to Sheharhor, the son of Zephaniah," *Sheharhor* being the masculine form of the word translated "black" in the *Song of Songs*, i. 6; No. 3, an agate scaraboid, with winged figures, bears the inscription, "to Eliam."

FINE ART.

The Tyne and its Tributaries. Described and Illustrated by W. J. Palmer. (G. Bell & Sons.)

THOSE who are acquainted with our old favourite, *The Book of the Axe*, know how pleasantly a river can be made to tell its story when the interpreter possesses the necessary qualifications of knowledge, taste, and enthusiasm. What Mr. Pulman did with singular success for the picturesque Devonshire stream, Mr. Palmer has now done, ably and honestly, for the more important river of the North. It is true that the view of "coaly Tyne" which the railway passenger catches from the High Level bridge at Newcastle is not encouraging to one in search of the picturesque. The pitchy stream, crowded with steam-tugs, barges, and keels, appears to flow between banks made hideous everywhere with coal-staiths, blast-furnaces, and malodorous chemical works. Instead of sloping lawns, one sees desolate ballast heaps; and tall chimneys, belching forth fire and smoke and vapour, take the place of frowning cliffs and over-arching woods. But follow the river up to its source, or, rather, to its several

sources, in the fells of Cumberland and in the Border hills, and you will see how varied are its characteristics, how rich it is in historic associations as well as in scenes of grandeur and beauty.

One could scarcely wish for a better companion than Mr. Palmer. He knows every inch of the ground, and seems to be as much at home in the moorland of Garragill as among the industries of the lower Tyne. He delights in tales of the country-side and traditions of the English border. He has an eye for every ruined peel and weather-worn scar, and an ear for every scrap of talk which reveals Northumbrian character or preserves some local form of speech. In a word, he has something to tell us at every turn, and tells that something fairly well. The River Tyne divides itself naturally into three sections. From Hexham eastwards to the sea it flows in one broad stream; but at Warden, a few miles above the abbey town, it bifurcates, and that so widely that the source of the South Tyne is something like forty miles distant from North Tyne head. North and South Tyne are, in fact, two distinct rivers. The former, rising at the foot of Peel Fell, the most westerly spur of the Cheviot range, flows sluggishly at first across a dreary table-land, and not until it has been augmented by half-a-dozen mountain burns does it acquire the dignity of a river. Passing more than one ruined peel, the square-towered churches of Falstone and Greystead, and Hellsides (the ancient seat of the Charltons), it reaches Bellingham, and, just below that old-world village, receives its most considerable affluent, the Reed, or, more correctly, Reeds-water. On the left bank is quickly seen Chipchase Castle, in which are happily blended by a Jacobean architect the castellated and domestic styles of architecture; and, lower still, upon the right bank, rise the massive ivy-mantled towers of Haughton Castle. Chollerford, rich in Roman remains, soon follows, and "the meeting of the waters" takes place in a rocky basin below Warden Hill. The course of the South Tyne, which issues from the side of Cross Fell, is marred at some points by the lead mines; but, on the whole, is singularly beautiful. The castles of Featherstone, Bellister, Blenkinsop, and Thirlwall adorn its banks; and there can be few more beautiful spots than Willimonts-wyke and Unthank, which contend for the honour of having given birth to the martyr Ridley.

We would willingly linger over many a scene which Mr. Palmer has admirably delineated with pen and pencil, but are compelled to dismiss his volume with this brief acknowledgment of the pleasure it has afforded us.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF MR. WATTS.

THE happy idea of assembling each year as much as possible of the life-work of some contemporary artist of high distinction or widespread popularity affords the Grosvenor Gallery sufficient motive for opening its doors in winter; and, whatever be our individual estimate of Mr. Watts's work, none of us will deny that among contemporary painters he has early

claim to full illustration. Among English artists few have essayed so much as Mr. Watts; few have courted success and failure over so wide a field. For something like forty years he has been unremittingly faithful to a high ideal in art. He has altered only in obedience to the suggestions of his own mind; never out of deference to the fashions of the day. But if the range of his efforts has been wide, that of his complete success has been more limited. He has dealt with ancient fable, with allegory sometimes of his own invention, with portraiture, with landscape, here and there with tragic or pathetic incidents of the life of modern London. Nothing in the study of contemporary art—generally but too barren of real intellectual interest—can be more interesting than the attempt, which each visitor to the Grosvenor must make for himself, to understand the curious inequalities of work executed at least with no inequality of care.

In the ideal and imaginative labour upon which possibly Mr. Watts sets most store, the inequality of success is marked—more marked perhaps than in the department of portraiture when once the matter of superficial likeness has been placed beyond pale of discussion, but less marked again than in the department of landscape and in that which concerns itself with the illustration of common life. Or, to be more accurate, while Mr. Watts succeeds well-nigh always in portraiture, seen from the purely artistic side, he succeeds less often in ideal invention and in parable, and succeeds only to the most limited extent in landscape, and does not succeed at all in the illustration of common life. It is by his failure with the incidents of common life that there is made most evident the limitation of his artistic sympathies—the absence of just that universality of range which has been unduly claimed for him. Of course, practically speaking, he has avoided common life; even his efforts—not to speak of his successes—in this direction are comprised within some half-dozen canvases; while in the course of a career still, as we may hope, far from exhausted, no less than two or three hundred canvases have been finished by his hand. But it is not only the scarcity of his modern-life pictures that is noticeable: it is also the limitation of their themes to much such scenes of penury and of pathetic loneliness as commend themselves particularly to Mr. Legros. But Mr. Legros deals with such scenes in a quite final way, as far as their dramatic expression is concerned. A colourist sometimes as ungainly as Mr. Watts at his worst, Mr. Legros is a dramatist of power; and the drama that he feels the most vividly, and plays out for us with rugged perfection, is the drama of the poor, the squalid, the beaten-down, the people who have dealt hardly with themselves among the vices of cities, and with whom life and circumstance have dealt hardly too. Now, Mr. Watts, in his "Sempstress" and "Under an Arch," has engaged himself in just this drama; and I am far from saying that he has not succeeded in playing in it an emotional part. Still, it is little by the side of what Mr. Legros can do. And, moreover, it is monotonous; more monotonous than Mr. Legros, and, just because more monotonous, less veracious. Mr. Legros looks at the matter more broadly: sees the comedy of make-shifts as well as the pathos that goes with them—as in "Le Repas des Pauvres"—and in this way treats the squalid modern life, even in its saddest scenes, as a *genre* painter who knows the ups and downs, and is interested in the vicissitudes. He gives us a drama, and not only an elegy. With modern life, Mr. Watts is elegiac.

Of course, we may be reminded of the great picture at the end of the West Gallery—that of the horses and the drayman. But no one will pretend that that was painted for the sake of

the drayman; it was done for the sake of the horses, and very noble they are. The work is without atmosphere—an indication, which landscape painters will readily seize, of Mr. Watts's comparatively superficial and perfunctory fashion of treating landscape. But it is highly acceptable for that which it does contain—not landscape, not any really interested portraiture of a man of a class that would have interested Rembrandt, but the very powerful presentation of animals that would have interested Cuyp. So far it is good—fine, no doubt, in drawing; fine even in colour. But one must be suffered to instance it, by reason of the insignificance of the drayman, as one more proof—proofs to the contrary being wholly absent—of the painter's incomplete sympathy with modern life and character, or, I should rather say, with humanity as humanity, with the human nature of every-day. His extensive dealing with portrait has been taken as evidence of his interest in this common human nature. But the portraiture deals, to a degree which no living painter can equal, with selected types, with men of political action or literary attainment, with women of society, *dilettanti*, graceful girls who were born ladies, well-groomed children. And, in so dealing, it displays at once the painter's good fortune and the refinement of his taste. But it does not display—it cannot possibly display—any care or understanding for the rougher or simpler, or wilder and more various, herd, altogether beyond and apart from this carefully watched fold. And when, by the bold plunge into the common life of London or of some distant country-side, the occasion does present itself for displaying this understanding, this capacity for entering into the lives of every-day, and of seeing in them—as the most potent imaginations have always seen in them—abounding material for art, is the occasion taken advantage of? There is no sign of it whatever. Nor is there, in our day, any likelihood that the painter of allegory and ideal composition will be the painter whom we can accept as an interpreter of that contemporary life which will some day be understood as social history, and will be held to be dignified then.

Passing to what should be the more agreeable business of indicating what are really the fields of Mr. Watts's high success, it is difficult to feel that there can be anything left to say, a whole volume of appreciative comment on Mr. Watts's portraiture and Mr. Watts's allegorical design having been issued to the world during the last fortnight all over the London press. In presence of an assemblage of painting that had occupied about forty years of refined and conscientious labour, it was seemly that the expression of praise should run high. Moreover, seen in mass, the deficiencies which strike in detail are a good deal forgotten. That Mr. Watts is hardly a colourist is overlooked. The strange excesses of hue visible in "Mrs. Nassau Senior," the less harsh discords of his "Lady Margaret Beaumont" of twenty years ago, reconcile us to his more habitual adoption of schemes of colour in which he has found harmony, if hardly positive beauty. In a word, the works look well together—stand the test of juxtaposition, the test of being seen *en masse*. And as we look over the range of Mr. Watts's production, we recognise that it has scarcely ever been his aim to present colour as in itself sufficient. Colour with him must be expressive; it must accord with the theme—be rather the accompaniment of the song than the song itself. For he is designer more than colourist, and, in intention, if not always in power, poet even more than designer. Whether Mr. Watts is right or wrong in subordinating, as we seem to see that he does, colour to thought—and that thought poetical fancy rather than pictorial thought—is

not now the question. The upholders of beautiful patterning, who find in an appeal to the highly trained senses the legitimate province of painting, and say that exquisite painting is the first and last business of a painter, have their side of the matter, and much to be said for it. They are in accord with those who give to style the first place in literature. But Mr. Watts belongs to the perhaps larger party who allow a more important place to the matter conveyed; and his colour, in its more than occasional unpleasantness, is perhaps only to be understood and allowed for if this is recognised. Of beautiful colour he is at times quite capable. "Life's Illusions" shows beautiful colour. The portraits of his freshest young women show beautiful colour. In dealing with children, the tints become actually joyous. Nothing is fuller of gladness than his hues in such a picture as "Dorothy."

Unequal as he is in design and grouping, the draughtsmanship of Mr. Watts has long been rightly allowed its meed of praise. Nowhere, perhaps, is there finer display of all these qualities possessed in high degree than in that beautiful group of "The Three Goddesses," who are linked indeed by more than touch of arm and hand—by the touch of perfect composition. This is one of the few designs of Mr. Watts which have been reproduced in other methods of work than the painter's own. There exists of "The Three Goddesses" an etching by Mr. Benwell Clark which gives, as I remember, with great intelligence in interpretation, no small share of the beauty of the original picture.

Inequality—a characteristic of all artists who are above mediocrity and whose work has nothing of the mechanical—characterises Mr. Watts, we know, somewhat too notably; but in its presence there is at least an evidence of life. We find it in some measure in his portraits—as to which there can here, and at this time, be no necessity of speaking, so well and fully have they been praised; but it is more pronounced in his allegory. Now and again not only is the execution incomplete and undecided, but the inspiration itself would seem to have been halting. The effort towards poetry has been made, and only too visibly; but is poetry the result? Poetry ought not to require a page of printed explanation. At other times, and very specially in the invention known as "Love and Death," it is clearly a poem that has been produced. The lines have in them an eloquence and rhetoric of painting which affect and excite the beholder. He becomes an interested witness of the struggle the painter has imaged. But an occasional triumph in this kind would, in many cases, be insufficient to justify a most prolonged devotion to the art of the symbol and the allegory. The justification is found less in the success than in the fact of the individuality of the painter. Not perhaps quite so much by reason of the themes to which he has been devoted, as because of the unvarying refinement and dignity with which he has treated them, is Mr. Watts to be held up as an example to the generation that succeeds him.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

PROF. LEGROS has just given another proof of the activity of his artistic intelligence and the variety of his skill. But yesterday we had to draw attention to his success as a sculptor of the round; to-day we must record his mastery as a medallist. Adopting the style of the Italians of the Renaissance, he has executed five medals which are not more remarkable for their life-like vigour than their technical skill. Two of them—heads of Mr. Charles Darwin and Mr. Alfred Tennyson—have more than an artistic interest. He has seized with great

force the noble lines of their faces, and the grand structure of their skulls. They show somewhat more than the profile; and, with an artistic perception which is wonderful when we consider how little the art has been practised for the last 300 years, the contours have been modelled with exact feeling for the emphasis of expression to be gained by the incidence of light. Not less observable is the management of the hair, broadly massed, and yet preserving both quality and quantity. Though not so valuable historically, these grand and true presentments of two of our greatest men do not give more pleasure of a specially medallist kind than two others moulded from two models, whose names, Orlando Martorelli and Maria Valyona, inscribed on the margins of the medals, are likely to live longer than those of their brothers and sisters of the studio. These might be taken for true antiques if it were not for the newness of the metal, the method of casting, and the dates on the margin. A portrait of Mr. Ionides and the face of a child complete a little group which has already made a sensation in Paris resulting in the formation of a society of medallists. We understand that M. Legros' method is peculiar, and consists of making first only a rough model in wax, and then finishing the plaster cast in the hollow.

It is, we hear, the intention of the Messrs. Dowdeswell to commission a successful etcher to execute for them a plate from one of the most attractive and remarkable of the water-colour drawings of George Manson now exhibiting at their gallery in New Bond Street.

We hear that the Fine Art Society is preparing for publication a volume of which a chief attraction is likely to be some reproductions of the works of Samuel Palmer.

THE February number of the *Magazine of Art* will contain an article on Alnwick Castle, by the Rev. M. Creighton, and a "Byway of Book Illustration," by Mr. R. L. Stevenson.

We are requested to announce that Monday, February 6, is the day fixed for sending in water-colour drawings for the approaching exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. This announcement may be accepted as a contradiction of the rumour, to which we among others gave currency, that the Dudley Gallery under its present management had come to an end.

The date fixed for the forthcoming exhibition of the Society of Painter-Etchers has been altered; and we are therefore requested to announce that works intended for exhibition must be sent to Messrs. Hogarth and Sons, Mount Street, by the last day of February, instead of March 6. The duration of the exhibition will be from March 6 to April 11.

FEBRUARY 27 and 28 are the two days fixed for receiving pictures intended for the spring exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on January 9, Mr. J. B. Findlay was elected secretary in the place of Dr. Arthur Mitchell, who is compelled by ill-health to retire from the office which he has filled so efficiently for so many years.

THE January number of the *Great Historic Galleries* (Sampson Low) worthily commences a new volume of this excellent serial. One of the photographs (permanent) is from the celebrated picture of three royal children at Hampton Court, which still retains the name of Holbein on the frame, and was formerly supposed to represent the children of Henry VIII. It is now known to be by Mabuse, and the children are identified with those of Christian II. of Denmark. Another is Sir Thomas Lawrence's of "Countess Gower, Wife of the Second Duke of Sutherland, and his Daughter, Lady Eliza-

beth." The third reproduces miniatures of five of the fifteen children of George III., from those by Cosway and Humphrey at Windsor Castle. Not only are the photographs excellent, but the letterpress is written with great care. The account of the Mabuse is a very neat and accurate summary of its history.

AN interesting paper from Mr. Clarke, head of the Assos expedition of the Archaeological Institute of America, is printed in the *American Architect and Building News* for December 10, together with plans and drawings of sculpture. The whole site has been cleared of the temple which crowns the acropolis of Assos; and its plan and general principles of construction have been laid bare. By a curious coincidence, its dimensions are found to be almost precisely identical with those of the Theseum at Athens; though from the archaic principles of its architecture—e.g., the absence of division in the inner naos—it is evident that the temple at Assos is far the older of the two. Of the reliefs which ornamented the epistyle and formed the metopes, seventeen fragments were carried off by the French in 1838, and are now in the Louvre. Their archaic character, as illustrating the gradual Hellenisation of Oriental types and methods, is well known. Seven more fragments have now been found, of which five are of considerable size, including a complete metope. The Assyrian origin of some of these is very manifest from the drawings.

THE members of the commission for organising the last Salon have terminated the dispute as to the employment of the proceeds by a vote declaring that they shall be kept in deposit and handed over unconditionally and entirely to the new Society of French Artists after it has been definitely constituted. The formation of this society is not to be determined hastily. M. Tony Robert-Fleury, who was appointed to report upon all the societies of artists that have at any time existed, or still exist, in Europe, has finished his task, and read the first part of his Report to the sub-commission of the Salon of 1882 charged with the duty of studying the question. It was mainly occupied with a statement of the respective advantages and defects of the Free Society of Artists of Vienna and the Royal Academy of London.

M. TAINÉ has commenced a course of lectures at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts on the aesthetics and history of painting.

A LITTLE while ago M. Michel Ivanoff wrote a letter to the *Novoje Vremya* of St. Petersburg about a picture to be seen in the villa of the Baron de Benneval at Sorrento, which he maintained to be nothing less than an original Greek painting of Cleopatra. A lively discussion on the subject appears to have arisen at Naples; and the Commendatore J. P. Giustini sends us a letter that he has addressed to *La Stafetta* of that city, affirming the authenticity of the picture. It is said to have come from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, and its history can be satisfactorily traced from 1818. Into the various arguments urged on one side and the other we cannot enter.

THE section of fine arts of the Académie royale de Belgique has elected M. Emile Wauters in the room of the late Verboekhoven, and M. Pierre Benoit in the room of Vieuxtemps. At the same time Dr. Schliemann, Herr Hans Makart (of Vienna), and Herr von Raschdorf (the Berlin architect) were elected foreign members.

THE etchings in the two last numbers of *L'Art* are particularly good. One is a portrait of M. de Segur, after Gaillard, by M. E. Burney; the other, by M. Gustave Creux, after Delacroix' grand picture of "Jacob and the Angel." The latter number also contains a fine wood-cut after M. Léon Lhermitte's beautiful charcoal

drawing of the printer Liénard and his son, which was exhibited at the Black and White Exhibition last year.

M. CHEVET, the great scene-painter and theatrical decorator of Paris, died on January 7, after a long and painful illness. Most of the finest spectacular effects of the French stage in recent years were due to M. Chevet's genius; and he had also introduced an artistic style of mural decoration. Some of his works were thought worthy of being exhibited at the Exposition of 1878.

AN exhibition confined to the works of female artists will be opened in the rooms of the Cercle des Arts libéraux at Paris in February, and the first exhibition of the Society of Animal Painters will be held in the Rue St-Honoré in April.

THE Palazzo Bianchi, formerly known as the Palazzo Androsilla, is now being levelled in order to complete the isolation of the Pantheon. Many more fragments of masonry, which apparently formed part of the hall situated behind the great rotunda, have been found beneath the Via Palombella.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris writes:—

"The battle of the Beaux-Arts waxes strong: on one side the officials, on the other the *Figaro*. In reply to a modest letter from the students of the Villa Medici, *Figaro* replies, under the signature of A. Wolff: 'If I did not understand these things better than all the students at Rome put together, I should not meddle with their pretentious letter. They are mistaken. Let them return to their studies, and leave me to my affairs. The matter is finished. I sometimes argue with the masters; but with students, never.' M. Gounod takes up arms for the schools, pointing out in a manly letter the culture to be acquired in Rome, which is of as much value to an artist as mere technical education.

"Michael Pascal, who has just passed away at the age of sixty-eight, was employed in the restorations at Vézelay, Sens, Bordeaux, and upon the Sainte Chapelle and Notre Dame de Paris. The work at Vézelay in the Morvan, one of Viollet-le-Duc's finest restorations, was in full swing when we passed through last September.

"The 'decoration' of M. Manet is held in Paris as the crowning of the 'ugly school' in the person of its high-priest. The artist is a personal friend of M. Proust, Minister of Fine Arts."

THE practice of embroidery as a household art is said to be making its way from Vienna and Munich into North Germany. A valuable work, comprised in three albums, has been published at Berlin (Lipppeheide), entitled *Musterbücher für weiblicher Handarbeit*, which contains no less than 617 patterns of German embroidery from the fifteenth century downwards. The editor is Prof. Julius Lessing, Director of the Museum of Industrial Art at Berlin, who proposes to undertake a similar collection of ancient Italian embroidery.

THE explorations undertaken by the municipality of Corneto in the ancient cemetery of Tarquinia have resulted in some important discoveries. A number of tombs of high antiquity have been excavated in the district known as "Le Arcatelle," which is believed to have been traversed by one of the chief roads leading into the city of Tarquinia. In these tombs were found urns similar to the vases of the archaic sepulchres of Chiusi, which are known as pit-tombs, and bearing a close resemblance to those dug up at Villanova and in the more ancient portion of the Bologna necropolis. The tombs of Corneto also consist of pits, and have yielded some personal ornaments worked in bronze of a distinctly archaic type. Many years ago some tombs very similar to these were discovered near the site of the present excavations; but in those days archaeologists

did not exist, and no attention was paid to the discovery. To-day scholars eagerly study every scrap of evidence likely to illustrate the history of the peoples who lived beyond the limits of Etruria proper. One of the most interesting relics just brought to light is an urn shaped after the pattern of a hut, having a close resemblance to the urns dug out in the Latin cemeteries of Mount Albano. This most important discovery will very possibly throw light on a find of a similar character that took place in the Tolfa Mountains, near Allumiere, where Baron A. Klitsche de la Grange dug out an ancient tomb on the Poggiombricolo Hill, containing vases resembling those of Corneto, as well as fragments of a hut-shaped urn, bearing a close affinity to those of Mount Albano, which excited a warm controversy among archaeologists.

THE period of French history from 1559 to 1570, which terminates with the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, has been commemorated by two contemporary artists, otherwise unknown, Tortorel and Perissin, who executed elaborated engravings of various scenes of which they were eye-witnesses—battles, massacres, murders, executions. The originals have now become extremely rare, though imitations at the time and copies made subsequently are not uncommon. Fischbacher, of Paris, now proposes to issue a reproduction by héliogravure of the entire series of forty-three plates, under the title of *Les grandes Scènes historiques du XVI^e Siècle*. The work is to be edited by M. Alfred Franklin, of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, and will be illustrated with historical notes by the first authorities. It will be published in parts, each containing one plate, at the price to subscribers of 3 frs. a part.

WE have received from Messrs. Colnaghi a proof, with remarks, on India paper, of an etching by Mr. W. B. Scott from Thomas Phillips' portrait of *William Blake*. The etching has been made from the sketch in oils exhibited at the Blake exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1876, which is practically the same composition as the finished picture in the National Portrait Gallery. This sketch is now in the possession of Mr. H. Buxton Forman. Mr. Scott has done his work in a very solid manner. This is the second occasion in the present year on which admirers of Blake have had to thank Messrs. Colnaghi. We have not yet forgotten their engraving of Blake's *Canterbury Pilgrimage* from the original plate.

THE late M. Dubois de l'Etang had intended to bequeath to the State his fine collection of military costumes of various ages and various peoples. This intention was never carried into execution; but his children have determined to respect it. The larger portion will probably find a home at the Ministry of War, but the original designs of Raffet and others are to be placed in the Louvre.

DR. CHARLES C. ABBOTT has ready for publication an elaborate work on American prehistoric times, which will be issued by Mr. S. E. Cassino, of Boston, U.S.A., and by Messrs. Trübner and Co. in this country. It is the result of many years spent in collecting and studying the various forms of stone and bone implements made by the Indians who formerly occupied the Atlantic coast from Maine to Maryland. The shell-heaps, the pottery, and all other traces of these tribes are fully treated of. There is also a discussion of the geological age of the implement-yielding gravels of the Delaware River, with reference to the question of the antiquity of man in North America. The volume will contain more than four hundred illustrations.

A Correction.—Mr. J. Henry Middleton wishes to make the following correction in his article

on "The Medals in the British Museum" which appeared in the last number of the ACADEMY:—

"I spoke of the electrotype copies exhibited in the King's Library. This is a mistake. The medals themselves are shown."

THE STAGE.

SOME better fairy—some fairy more potent in charm—than Mr. Gilbert's in his latest piece at the Criterion was wanted to protect the fortunes of that theatre. But perhaps Mr. Charles Wyndham has found his Mascotte by the mere act of revival of "The Great Divorce Case," which was assuredly one of the Criterion successes of old time, and which bids fair now again to amuse for a sufficient number of nights. A literal translation of "*Le Procès voradieux*" would always have been impossible; and, without it, the main drift of the play has been found enough to entertain an English audience. The revival is successful. Mr. Wyndham appears in it as the more restless and energetic of the two friends whose indiscretions are severely brought home to them. With him is contrasted the milder or more philosophic character; but it is Mr. Wyndham who obtains the most applause, for his eagerness is exhilarating, his ready resource refreshing, and on the stage he is known to be happiest when he is most thoroughly put about. The cast generally is strong, though Mrs. John Wood—clever enough, at all events acceptable enough and cheerful enough in her own way—finds herself unable to exercise her art so completely as to pass for the character she now represents. Mr. Maltby is as well fitted for the quiet part he assumes as is Mr. Wyndham for his more bustling one. Mr. Standing and Miss Saker contribute to the general amusement; and both Miss Mary Burke and Miss K. Burke figure in the cast with good effect.

WE are only able, at least for the present, to chronicle briefly the success of Mr. Pinero's play, "*The Squire*," at the St. James's Theatre. So rapidly is literary discussion conducted nowadays, that the dispute respecting the origin of the play is already almost matter of history. It is, we may fairly assume, the general opinion that Mr. Pinero was more influenced than he imagined by that perusal of Mr. Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd* which he allows to have been one of the necessary steps in a liberal literary education. This is a point, however, which for the present may be left, though we must say that it will be regrettable if the presentation of "*The Squire*" prevents the representation at another house of a play in which the most original of living novelists has had a principal hand. Of Mr. Pinero's play, considered without reference to the literary dealings which preceded it, good account must be given. The situation it presents, and the dialogue in which these are developed, afford to Mrs. Kendal some of the best opportunities ever enjoyed or taken advantage of by an artist continually on the watch to excel her own efforts. The impression created by Mrs. Kendal in "*The Squire*" is profound; it is such as could be made by no other living actress now on the English stage. Mr. Kendal as a lover, Mr. Hare as a clergyman of eccentric temperament, and Mr. Weuman, Mr. Mackintosh, and Miss Brereton as rustic characters—whom Mr. Pinero must have been most exceptionally fortunate to meet and understand during a townsman's brief country holiday—give singular completeness to the cast; but it is probably by Mrs. Kendal's grasp of the fortunes of the heroine that the present drama will live.

MUSIC.

THE opening Monday Popular Concert of the new year (January 2) was inaugurated by a very good performance of Beethoven's quartett in A major (op. 18, No. 5), with M. Hollander as leader. Mdle. Marie Krebs was the pianist; she took part in Goetz' interesting quintett for piano and strings, and played as solo Beethoven's sonata in E flat (op. 31). It is unnecessary to speak of this pianist's intelligent style of playing and excellent mechanism, but on Monday she was not at her best, and in her rendering of the sonata not always faithful to the composer's intentions. At the concert on the following Monday (January 9) Mdle. Krebs was again the pianist, and played three pieces of Scarlatti.

MR. CARL ROSA announces a season of opera to commence to-day (Saturday) at Her Majesty's Theatre. The list of principal artists is excellent, including many well-known and some new names. Mr. Barton McGuckin will make his first appearance in this company, and special engagements have been made with Mdme. Alwina Valleria and Herr Anton Schott. Four operas by Wagner are announced—"Rienzi," "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin." Balfe's opera "*The Painter of Antwerp*" is to be given for the first time in England; and last, but not least, Hector Berlioz' semi-seria opera "*Benvenuto Cellini*." Times have changed since this work was so unfavourably received at Paris in 1838 and at Covent Garden in 1853. Whatever may be thought of the opera now, it is certain at least to be respectfully listened to, and we hope impartially criticised. The composer himself reviewed his work fourteen years after its first production, and his words are sufficiently interesting to quote:

"Je viens de relire avec soin et la plus froide impartialité ma pauvre partition, et je ne puis m'empêcher d'y rencontrer une variété d'idées, une verve impétueuse et un éolat de coloris musical que je ne retrouverai peut-être jamais, et qui méritaient un meilleur sort."

WE are informed by Herr Schulz-Curtius that the subscription for the "*Nibelungen*" performances at Her Majesty's Theatre in May is proceeding wonderfully well, amounting already to over £3,500. The subscription for the Symphony Concerts under the direction of Mr. C. Hallé is also progressing favourably. Herr Wilhelmj has promised to play at these concerts, and probably M. Strauss will be the *chef-d'attaque*. Herr Schulz-Curtius further informs us that arrangements are already well advanced for a series of symphony concerts during the winter 1882-83 at popular prices.

A GRAND choral and orchestral concert was given last Saturday afternoon at the Albert Hall in aid of the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the burning of the Vienna Ring Theatre. Herr Hans Richter came over to England specially to conduct the concert. The chorus composed of members of the principal London choirs, the orchestra, and all the artistes—Mmes. Marie Roze, Valleria, Rose Hersee, and many others—gave their services gratuitously. It is not necessary to criticise the performance. The programme included the Austrian and English National Hymns; Beethoven's Funeral March from the "*Eroica*," and his symphony in C minor; and selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin." The order of pieces was not, as is often the case on such occasions, in any way disturbed. One of the most curious features of a naturally mixed scheme was the juxtaposition of Elisabeth's Prayer from "Tannhäuser" and Wallace's "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer." The concert, at which the Prince of Wales was present, was very well attended, so that the profit for the benefit of the sufferers will be a large one.

THEATRES.

D R U R Y L A N E.

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To-night, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Messrs. Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Charles Lauri, jun., Harry Nicholls, John D'Auban, Harry Payne, J. Hildy, and Harry Jackson: Meddams Fanny Leale, Amalia, Emma D'Auban, Mariette D'Auban, Clara Fisher, Luna and Stella: the Children from the National Training School of Dancing, under the direction of Madame Kati Lanner, &c.; Ballets by John D'Auban. Design by Alfred Thompson. Music by Oscar Barrett.
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